PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,409—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langhorne	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7359	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5227	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	31st "

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer (if the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,585	12th Nov. 1898.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the P. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 7th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	4,000	Plandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th September, calling at Karrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingee, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA." 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 15th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 17th September, 1898.

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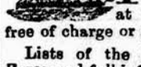

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
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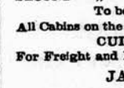

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
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This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, bent bar, Octagon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
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Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

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R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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ARRIVED 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th September, 1898.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "RADLEY."

(OF 1ST FEBRUARY, 1893).

NOTICE is hereby given to CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Vessel that all claims against this steamer must be submitted to us with documents in proof thereof within a fortnight from date, after which none will be admitted.

P. Pro. THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
P. M. THESIGER,
Agent for Owners.

Bombay, 12th September, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. FOR SALE.

WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP IRON, ENGINE SKELETON WHEELS, STEEL AND IRON TYRES AXLES TENDER STRAIGHT, &C.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, for the purchase of any number out of Sixteen Lots of WROUGHT and CAST IRON, etc., now lying ready for inspection at the Company's Depot, Ward Bunder, Mazagaon, to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th September, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, 1898, for the supply of :—

110 TONS OF 1 INCH TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's form which can be obtained from the undersigned, together with specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tenders, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th September, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAKHARAMJEE HULAJI HATE, late of Upper Mahim, Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

RUCKMABAI, widow of the deceased, and RAMROO MORESHWAR... ...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of September, in the year of our Lord 1898 and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 3rd day of September, 1898.

Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND AND NOBLE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. precisely Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Cotton Green on account of the Insurances Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton, in full-pressed bales, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE MAHOMEDAN MILL, NEAR FRENCH BRIDGE, CHOWPATTY ROAD.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mahomedan Mill by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton mixing and laps, also full-pressed bales of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT TO BE HELD

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, the 13th SEPTEMBER, 1898, at 9 p. m.

IN ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL ROOM MAZAGON

IN AID OF THE PLAY SHED FUND.

PART I.

1. Pianoforte Solo, MRS. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song.....Masks and Faces.....Molloy, MISS HARDINGE.
3. Song.....A Song of a Life.....Somerset, MR. H. O. COATES.
4. Song.....Waiting .....H. Millard, MADAME LILY HOWARD.
5. Violin Solo.....Mazurka .....Wieniawski, MRS COLLIE.

Accompanied by MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.

6. Recitation.....Charge of the Light Brigade, Tennyson, MR. B. DERECE.

PART II.

1. Song.....Mona .....Adams, MR. W. J. DEAN.
2. Song.....The blind Girl to her Harp.....Glover, MADAME LILY HOWARD.
3. Violin Solo.....{ I. Tyrolienne, II. Spanish Dance.....Schubert, MRS. COLLIE.

Accompanied by MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.

4. Comic Song...Faces .....
MR. S. DEFRECE.
5. Banjo Solo...The White Coon.....
MR. A. E. MACE.
6. Vocal Duet...Maying .....Smith, MADAME LILY HOWARD AND MR. F. S. PUNNETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ENTRANCE RUPEE 1.

Tickets to be had at the DOOR.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

A GRAND THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE SOCIETY OF N. S. da PIEDADE, DABUL

(A Charitable Institution for the Relief of the Poor) BY PORTUGUESE GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

WANTED for the Hyderabad Residency Press a COMPETENT SENIOR PROOF EXAMINER, Salary Rs. 65.

The successful candidate, who must be under 35 years of age, will be entertained on 3 months' probation.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to the SUPERINTENENT, Residency Government Press.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. P. CHRYSTAL and Co., Secretaries and Managers, Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and Agents, Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, have removed their OFFICES from Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, to 11 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, Bombay, 12th September, 1898.

A SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.

A MALE OR A FEMALE CHILD AT COMMAND.

The authorised translation from the German.

PROF. SCHENK'S THEORY OF THE DETERMINATION OF SEX,

Price Rs. 3-12 only.

☞ The above work is now highly spoken of throughout whole England and the Continent, and 25,000 copies being sold in the first week of its announcement.

D B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO., DISCOUNT BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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T. KAWASHIMA, Agent,

Hornby Road.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

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Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. R. BERESFORD, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co. Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at St. Bakhouse Street, South Shields.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCEL & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

HEAD MISTRESS of Girls' School in London offers Entrance Scholarship to Natives of India. Great success in preparing for Universities. Apply "G.S." care of Messrs. J. and J. PATON, 143, Cannon Street London, England.

ALL our GOODS, without reserve, will be offered at GREAT REDUCTION for a week from TO-DAY on account of Parsee Holidays. Secure while you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Showy Bay Waler pair going in sing'e and Double Harness, 16 hands, aged 7. Apply DINSHAW VAKIL'S STABLE, Gowalia Tank Rd.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Ladies' Shirt-Blouses, Collars, and Cuffs, New Silk Scarfs, and made up Bows.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide Sale of late Mr. John Marshall's Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Piano, &c., by order of the Administrator General at Altamont Road, Cumballa.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles. As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November or up to Christmas. Apply "I. M." care of this Paper.

WANTED a long-standing experienced WEAVING MASTER, who must also know Calculations to find out cost price of cloth. Apply, with terms and qualifications, to 472, care of this Paper.

WANTED TWO SALESMEN to take charge of Bombay and Up-country CLOTH SHOPS. Those having long-standing experience and influence in this particular branch of line need apply. Salary according to qualifications. 473, care of this Paper.

WANTED a Travelling Inspector, having perfect experience in COUNTRY-MADE CLOTH and YARN, who must also know BOOK-KEEPING. Parsees or Mahomedans preferred. State terms and qualifications. 474, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a good COMPETENT DRAFTSMAN, one possessing knowledge of mill and machinery construction will be preferred.—Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. C." care of this Paper.

WANTED, a First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with a good knowledge of drawing. The experienced only need apply with copies of testimonials to "A. C." care of this paper.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

ALL HIGHEST GRADE Specially built RAMBLER Cycles have the Words "ROYAL INDIAN," on Frames. VATCHA BROTHERS, Girgaum. NORMAN and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LOST between Marine Lines and Apollo Street on THURSDAY LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCH. Finder returning same to this office will be rewarded.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other Throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

AIR PISTOLS, with Bullets, 1 dozen Darts, Ramrod and case complete, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and many other useful Information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for mounting Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER. Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Apply Orders &c., to Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, at Baudra.

VOICE from Madras. C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady [illegible] Visiting Cards, Dies, Crests, [illegible] Bombay Gazette Office Press.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressed in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.

I HEREBY give notice that the Directors of the NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE Coy. have APPOINTED Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co. Principal Representatives.

E. McCAUSLAND, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1898.

CEYLON HAND-MADE WASHING LACE.

BEST QUALITY and different kinds. Moderate Prices. Always in Stock. Apply to.—J. D. S. W. JAYASURIYA and BROS. Late of J. P. J. DeSILVA and Co., Ceylon Manufacturing Jewellers and Washing Lace Merchants, No. 2, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, 1898, for the supply of :—

600 TONS OF RANGOON, MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st October next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cub. feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th September, 1898.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £3-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Malsi, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
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1. The Axis as a Bridge.
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WEBER,
RAGE.

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NOTICES.

"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years unsuccessful and a various research into the origin of the religious which have place down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 10-1m., 10-6s. Low water, 3-11m., 4-1s.

Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street, 4 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5.30 p.m.

Concert, St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 9 p.m.

Theatrical Performance in aid of the Society of N. S. da Piedade, Dabul, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 p. m.

A RESTIVE HORSE KILLED.—On Sunday evening a horse attached to a victoria was proceeding along the Girgaum Road, when the animal became restive and smashed the vehicle. A portion of the right shaft penetrated the horse at the right foreleg, killing the animal on the spot.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p. m. to-day. Business :—1. The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. 2. A short paper on "Indigenous vegetable Emmenagogues, Rubefacients and Styptics," by Dr. L. B. Dhargalker.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held to-night at 8-30 in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, when Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., will give a reading in Persian (with Gujerati version) from the episode of Rustam and Sohrab from the Shah-Nameh of Firdousi. Those invited are requested to present their admission cards at the entrance.

ACCIDENT TO A VICTORIA-DRIVER.—Abdool Rehiman, aged eighteen years, a hack victoria-driver, was driving his carriage along the Churney Road early on Sunday morning, when the animal shied and bolted. The driver fell off his seat and one of the wheels passed over his left arm, fracturing the bone. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

PERFORMANCE AT THE TIVOLI.—To-night at the Tivoli Theatre, there will be a dramatical entertainment given by some amateurs in aid of the charitable institution known as the Society of Piety, an asylum for the poor and the decrepit, and belongs to the Portuguese community of Bombay. The programme consists of a farce entitled the "Meddlesome Apprentice," Nigger Minstrels in Concanim, besides a number of comic songs in English, Portuguese, and Concanim. The institution is deserving of support of the theatre-going public as it serves out its charity to all without distinction of caste or creed.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION TO A STEAMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Sakaram Nana, tindal of a native prow, was charged by Mr. Hammond Kennard, Dock Master, Prince's Dock, with obstructing on the 11th instant the passage of the s. s. Thorndale, while she was proceeding through the channel in charge of the complainant. It appeared that the prow of the accused as well as two other prows were at sea in the way of the steamer, and when called upon to move off the accused failed to steer his prow aside. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—On Sunday night the whole of the south wall of an old house, belonging to one Peer Babamia Mahomedshah and situated at Kambeker Street, collapsed in consequence of heavy rain. The house was pronounced to be unsafe by the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality some days ago and a notice to vacate it having already been served on the tenants, it was entirely empty at the time of the accident. The damage is estimated at Rs. 150. The same morning a portion of the cornice of the chimney of the New Great Eastern Mill fell down, owing to heavy rain on the previous day. No damage was done.

HEAVY RAINFALL AT DAMAUN.—After 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, there was a break in the weather, but by evening the sky was overcast and at 1-30 a.m. it recommenced to rain, and by 6 a.m. a further examination of the rain-gauge showed that during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 10th instant to 6 a.m. on the 11th idem, the fall of rain has been 19 inches and 43 cents, a record fall. On examining the rain register kept at Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala's residence since the year 1877, it appears that during the last twenty-one years only thrice the daily fall of rain exceeded 10 inches viz., 19th September, 1881, inches 10 and 5 cents ; 3rd September, 1892, inches 13 and 82 cents. 7th August, 1897, inches 10 and 14 cents.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—"The Æthiopian Wart Hog (Phacochœrus æthiopicus)," by Capt. P. Z. Cox, F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. "Notes on Wild Fowl in the Tinnevelly District," by Mr. W. N. Fleming. "Does the Brown Bear hibernate ?" by Mr. C. Donald. "Hibernation of the Himalayan Black Bear (Ursus torquatus)," by Major G. S. Rodon. "Birds not recorded from Travancore in the Fauna of British India-Birds" by Mr. H. S. Ferguson, F.Z.S., F.L.S. "Notes on Sport in Oudh," by Mr. S. Earuley-Wilmot. "Lion Cubs," by Major G. S. Rodon. "Migration of Euplœa core," by Mr. E. H. Aitken. "A brace of Tigers with one shot," by Mr. A. L. Butler.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though the removal of the coal-tar stains from Her Majesty's Marble Statue presented by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda to the city of Bombay, is a matter of general congratulation doing great credit to Mr. T. Gajjar, we cannot lose sight of the possibility of malicious attempt being repeated. Allow me, therefore, to suggest the removal of the Statue to a locality under more public observation than its present position commands. The present position is a little forlorn and is less safe than the expanse before the Church Gate Street, or that facing the Fort Bazaar as you pass the Municipal Offices or the Victoria Terminus. Keeping the express object of securing a constant public and the presence of an omniscient police in view, others may be able to suggest even a more eligible site than one that I can possibly point out from a distance. The Statue should be better protected by a high railing or by enclosure instead of thick plate glass.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Sept. 9. DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, BANK HOLIDAY.

THE following is the programme for this meeting, which will commence at 4-45 p.m :—

1.—Tent-pegging by sections of four. Two runs. 1. In line. 2. In Indian file.

2.—Jumping Competition for Ponies.

3.—Needle-and-thread Race (Ladies' nomination). Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing, carrying a piece of cotton and a shirt button; dismount and thread a needle which will be given them by nominatrix, who will then sew the button on the calico ; mount and ride home over same course. Button must be properly sewn on.

4.—The Bush Rangers' Stakes. To ride over a jump to a given point, dismount, off saddle, mount and ride back over jump, carrying saddle. Saddle must have two girths properly strapped up.

5.—Lloyd Lindsay Competition. Teams of four. Conditions as usual.

6.—The Mazagon Pig-sticking Cup. To be run in heats of four.—C. Webster, C. Corbett, Jt. Honorary Secretaries.

THERE is a pretty story told of Lord Leigh, who, with Lady Leigh, has just celebrated his golden wedding. Stoneleigh Abbey is often open, without any charge, to visitors, and for some years the cicerone was an old and diminutive woman, the Abbey house-keeper. On one occasion the writer was being taken over the dwelling, and at last the party came to a room in which there were many pictures. Having pointed to several portraits and stated whose they were, the old lady said gleefully, Now I'll show you the best man in England. Nearly all present were strangers, and knew not to whom allusion was made, and more than one asked, Who's that ? Momentarily, she brushed aside the covering cloth and revealed a fine portrait of the Lord of Stoneleigh. Warwickshire landowners generally are not slower in the prosecution of poachers than are people in other counties ; but Lord Leigh does not swell the list. There is plenty of game and rabbits at Stoneleigh to attract the unauthorised sportsman. Once a policeman took a poacher before Lord Leigh at the Abbey, and of course was looking for directions to prosecute the evildoer. His lordship talked to the man, told him he might have a rabbit, if he would ask for it, and added, Now you go down to the kitchen, and get some bread and cheese and beer, and don't you come here again.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottles. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

JOHN COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

(Taken from Bengal Army Orders.)

Regimental messes were apparently started in native regiments in the latter part of the year 1808, as an extract of a letter from the Court of Directors, dated April of that year was published in orders, suggesting that they should be formed, as it was believed that they would conduce to discipline and economy. It must in old days, as it does at the present time, have depended much on the tone of the mess and the character of the officers forming it, and also on their efficiency as soldiers, as to how the young cadet would turn out. Certain regiments apparently considered drill a useless waste of time, for we read in orders of 19th August, 1824, that officers were forbidden to cultivate grounds allotted for parade and exercise, several instances of this having come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief. There were few inducements for young officers to work at their profession, but Lord Cornwallis, who may be looked on as the first great reformer of the army, seems to have realised this, as in 1787 he ordered that a certain sum be set apart from the off-reckoning fund for the purpose of giving an allowance of a hundred rupees to Adjutants "as a reward for their diligence and ability."

Among the crimes for which officers were most frequently tried were those of quarelling, fighting and duelling amongst themselves, embezzling the pay of their men, insulting each other and their superiors, various misdemeanours, such as not upholding their character as officers and gentlemen, of unlawfully shaking the pagoda tree, &c. The following are some of the most remarkable instances :—

QUARELLING.

Lieut. W. V. T., 4th N. I., for firing a loaded pistol at Lieut. P. G., sentenced to be hung. Remitted to dismissal, as it appeared that "the spirit of hostility towards the unfortunate prisoner from his brother officers, little calculated to subdue or soften his unhappy and irritable temper," had been the cause of the crime. (April 1830).

Ensign H., 1st Battn., 10th N. I., for "raising his hand, in which was a jockey whip, as if with intent to strike Lieut N., of the same corps, and which, as appeared by those proceedings, irritated Lieutenant N. to horsewhip him." Acquitted.

Lieutenant N., mentioned above, was, however, tried at the same time for "conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having abused and horsewhipped Lieutenant H." Cashiered (June 1812).

DUELLING.

Lieutenant W., H. M. 69th Regiment, on three charges.

"1st.—Abuse, by language and gesture, to Lieutenant R., between 9 and 10 p. m., when his guest."

"2nd.—Decoying him out of his house and horsewhipping him, also calling him a woman."

"3rd.—In giving and sending a challenge, thereby wounding the said officer by a bullet from a pistol, in the leg."

Acquitted of the first, but guilty of the 2nd and 3rd charges, Sentenced to be cashiered. Remitted for gallant conduct at the Isle of France. Lieutenant R. was also tried for going out to fight the duel and sentenced to be cashiered, but this was also remitted. Lieutenant E. however, who acted as second to Lieutenant W., was cashiered, the Commander-in-Chief remarking that the action of the principals was due to the heat of anger, but his was cool and deliberate."—January 1814.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

Lieutenant S., 1st European Regiment, on four charges of the most inconceivably disgraceful conduct, when meeting Mr. G., who was walking along the road at Ghazeepore with his wife and child and also with Lieutenent S.'s own wife, he seriously assaulted Mr. G. ; and again the next evening, in company with a number of privates of his regiment, he made a raid on Mr. G's quarters, broke open the doors, seized Mrs. G., tore her clothes and dragged her about the room. This fine specimen of a British officer was awarded the following strange sentence. "Guilty on all four charges, but acquitted of that part of the charge, consisting of the words, 'conduct scandalous and infamous.'" He was awarded suspension for three months.—December 1825.

DRUNKENNESS.

Veterinary Surgeon S., for going to the house of Jewanjee, a Parsee marchant, when intoxicated and stripping himself and calling on Jiwanjee and his partner Dada Bhye to fight, also for refusing to stop when ordered to by Captain W., threatening to break every bone in Captain W.'s body till, at last, he had to be removed by a sepoy guard for the sake of a large mob.—December 1829.

Lieutenant L., 44th N. I., for having "exposed himself on a public road in the cantonment of Ghazeepore in a state of intoxication and disgraceful indecency and otherwise behaved in a disorderly manner." The Court found him guilty, with the exception of the words, "with conduct scandalous and degrading" and ordered a reprimand. The then Commander-in-Chief remarked—"It has rarely occurred to the Commander-in-Chief to peruse the proceedings of a court-martial where the members by their decision have evinced so little regard to the discipline and honour of His Majesty's service, as has been manifested in the case now before him." "The Commander-in-Chief is at a loss to know what conduct can be scandalous and degrading to the character of an officer and a gentleman if this is not." "The Court having failed in its duty to the Service, it only remains for the Commander-in-Chief, in support of the honour and discipline of the army, to bring these proceedings under the notice of His Majesty."—June 1828.

EMBEZZLEMENT, &C.

In December, 1777, Colonel L was tried and censured by a court-martial for submitting false bills. A few days after he was again tried for "murder," having killed his accuser, Paymaster Major H., in a duel ; on this latter charge he was acquitted. In December, 1810, Lieutenant-Colonel M. was tried, and found guilty for excessive taxation of pilgrims at Allahabad, misappropriating the money to his own use.

UNLAWFULLY SHAKING THE PAGODA TREE.

Lieutenant D., of the 6th European Regiment, "for lending money to the Raja of Cooch Behar at an usurious interest." Not guilty. Lord Cornwallis ordered the Court to re-assemble and to report whether it was true that money had been lent to the Raja at 93 per cent. and whether, by renewal of the bonds, the interest had far exceeded 100 per cent. The Court refused to report on the matter, on which Lord Cornwallis issued an order saying that the Court were wrong in considering that their oath precluded them from stating the reasons on which they had acquitted the prisoner, and that it appeared that they considered the offence non-punishable, owing to the residence of the Raja being outside British territory. The matter being referred to the Court of Directors, Lieutenant D. was dismissed the service.—February 1790.

Major M., Corps of Engineers, attempted to dispose of an English horse to the Nabob of Bengal "for the exorbitant some of one lakh of rupees, and to enforce payment by menace," he also tried to force the vakils and others to buy other horses at the same price. In this case the Major does not appear to have been tried, but was suspended by order pending the decision of the Directors.—September 1801.

It may be considered by some that it is hardly fair to give a few instances of the trials of officer by court-martials, but to those who have had the opportunity of reading old army orders, it is apparent that the state of morality among the officers, at least in the early days of the East India Company's service, was simply deplorable. Trial by courts-martial was common, and for the most outrageous offences. The causes of this state of affairs is clearly set forth in the following order by the Commander-in-Chief.

"It is impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to contemplate without great pain the number of officers of His Majesty's Regiments, who have within a short space been brought before courts-martial. The circumstances and facts which have come out on the different trials evince too strongly that the seductions of the climate and the want of energetic employment have led many of the officers to a laxity of tone and behaviour foreign to their real character. It should be recollected that a patient endurance of tiresome inactivity is one of the duties to which an individual subscribes when he devotes himself to the service of his country, and that, the lassitude of such a situation can never be an excuse for his sliding into habits which must disqualify him (when he may be unexpectedly summoned forth) from maintaining the honour of the British name. A new and more pointed obligation of attention to character, both personal and professional, ought to be felt by every officer throughout the army. It is only by an undeviating observance in every situation of those principles which should distinguish the British officer that they, whose fortunes have precluded them from sharing in the recent glories of the field, can venture to class themselves with the heroes who under a Wellington have raised such exalted trophies of their country's renown."—7th June 1814.—"C. and M. Gazette."

As Dr. Murray's New English Dictionary grows, its quotational value becomes more and more strikingly manifest. As an exposition of the expansion of the meaning of English words, it reveals the progress of thought from age to age. Next month there is to be a further instalment of the letter G, with the usual minute classifications of meanings illustrated by passages from the entire body of English literature. The labour devoted to this unique work is stupendous.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it *soften* the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

THE Hall Line s. s. Locksley Hall, Captain T. Collin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, met with moderate monsoon. The s. s. Mirzapore, Captain W. H. Coates, which arrived here on Sunday from Mussowa, via Aden, experienced moderate to light monsoon, and within one hundred miles of Bombay, dirty rainy weather.

The s. s. Candia, Captain W. H. Houghton, R. N.R. arrived in harbour yesterday from London, had moderate to fresh monsoon. The Asiatic S. N. Co's s. s. Nurani, Captain J. L. Leftwich, which reached here on Sunday from Calcutta, via coast ports, encountered moderate wind and sea, but much rain and thick weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	71 79	68 95	71 39	59 51
Monday, 12th Sept.	2 80	1 63	2 74	5 12
Total	74 59	70 58	74 13	64 63
Total fall to Sept. 12th, 1897	70 87	70 13	73 60	68 40
Total fall to Sept. 12th, 1896	87 02	85 46	91 91	88 63

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	179	84
On the 10th September, 1898	4	60
Total	184	44
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	39	33
On the 10th September	19	43
Total	58	26
Total fall up to 10th September 1897	55	69
Total fall up to 10th September 1896	58	96

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. RAILWAY.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 11th Sept. 1898.

	Bhavnagar Para. In. Cts.	Dhola. In. Cts.	Jetalsar. In. Cts.
Previous total	22 10	14 64	13 40
On the 10th September	0 58	0 23	0 0
Total	22 68	14 87	13 40

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut Standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, 98 date.	Variation in 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·605	SE	4	93·1	63·0	69	—	13·67	—2·43
Sirsa	29·635	SE	14	93·8	62·4	60	—	8·25	—6·77
Delhi	29·643	SE	7	92·4	78·9	77	—	13·08	—10·63
Agra	29·638	SE	7	92·0	64·0	80	—	21·32	—2·22
Cawnpore	29·670	E	2	91·3	70·1	91	—	39·70	—
Allahabad	29·650	E	2	91·0	70·0	94	—	44·60	+19·16
Jhansi	29·658	E	3	90·1	77·7	87	—	32·12	—1·22
Jacobabad	29·555	Calm	2	105·4	79·6	64	—	2·90	+0·17
Karachi	29·650	WSW	11	89·4	72·0	76	—	3·81	—3·15
Jeypore	29·645	ENE	3	96·3	68·4	74	—	15·05	—9·14
Ajmere	29·689	W	3	89·4	73·6	85	0·55	10·87	—7·98
Deesa	29·653	WSW	8	98·3	76·5	39	0·19	14·57	—8·09
Ahmedabad	29·695	NW	3	94·2	74·1	90	3·07	23·06	...
Bhuj	29·690	W	3	97·3	74·9	82	0·03	11·09	—7·82
Rajkot	29·698	NW	21	88·9	70·8	94	0·40	10·52	—14·40
Ghadeshi	29·684	NE	7	85·5	72·8	91	1·95	23·77	—
Veraval	29·670	WSW	3	81·0	74·3	94	0·51	8·58	—
Mowrook	29·685	NE	3	91·2	71·6	83	0·03	24·33	—3·10
Indore	29·644	NE	2	86·2	71·6	93	0·15	37·28	+10·21
Sangor	29·653	NE	4	87·3	72·6	89	—	58·39	+18·32
Jabalpore	29·617	NNE	3	88·9	74·9	84	—	60·41	+9·66
Sohagpur	29·656	E	2	90·2	74·2	93	0·60	54·43	+7·32
Khandwa	29·659	NW	10	88·2	75·1	85	0·20	24·00	—1·53
Raipur	29·617	NNE	7	86·2	75·6	84	0·28	35·42	—5·80
Nagpur	29·652	NE	3	90·2	71·7	84	1·78	40·61	+6·12
Amnsott	29·645	ENE	5	90·2	71·8	88	0·19	17·62	—9·49
Akola	29·631	W	3	87·1	72·2	84	0·17	17·45	—9·05
Surat	29·696	Calm	1	85·0	71·4	93	0·22	27·31	—12·45
Malegaon	29·653	WNW	4	89·4	69·1	90	0·56	15·82	—3·36
Bombay	29·705	NNE	13	79·0	75·0	93	0·79	64·46	+9·32
Poona	29·712	WSW	14	79·1	69·9	85	0·04	21·40	+5·09
Ahmednagar	29·699	WSW	5	82·3	69·4	93	0·12	9·80	—
Aurangabad	29·699	Calm	3	82·6	70·7	93	0·06	18·80	—
Sholapur	29·681	WSW	10	81·2	71·0	89	0·15	23·46	+5·21
Kolaba	29·723	W	4	78·5	69·4	93	1·28	110·27	+11·98
Belgaum	29·704	W	1	73·2	63·9	97	0·30	34·42	+9·27
Goa	29·776	NNW	6	77·0	72·1	98	1·47	28·81	—
Karwar	29·769	NW	2	79·1	73·5	90	1·10	119·85	+11·47
Mangalore	29·813	W	1	83·3	72·9	93	0·15	102·93	+3·81
Cellout	29·823	Calm	4	83·2	74·0	91	0·20	79·04	—1·99
Cochin	29·825	W	M	85·5	75·2	87	0·50	68·12	+0·68
Bangalore	29·812	SW	12	78·2	65·3	97	0·11	15·67	—0·05
Seconderabad	29·635	W	5	88·6	70·5	85	0·69	23·44	+0·82
Masulipatam	29·628	WNW	11	83·5	75·6	93	0·38	28·57	+7·81
Bellary	29·714	W	12	85·3	73·2	65	..	5·01	—2·98
Cuddapah	29·691	NW	10	89·0	67·4	78	..	7·43	—7·04
Madras	29·711	SW	5	89·6	76·5	78	0·15	13·97	+3·59
Coimbatore	29·790	W	6	88·9	70·1	93	—	2·12	—2·30
Trichinopoly	29·762	W	8	95·5	77·3	63	..	5·69	—3·48
Negapatam	29·759	SW	8	94·5	77·9	65	..	10·71	+1·22
Colombo	29·856	SW	11	88·9	77·0	81	0·02	29·12	+9·56
Aden	29·628	S	13	94·3	83·3	65	...	0·07	—0·33

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J 4 H=1·52 J 14·39 G T H=1·43 (7·69) ; St G H=1·54 (7·30) ; C P=0·79 (5·49).

* Corrected, the rainfall on the 7th being 0·13 instead of 0·22.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small all over the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds in Bengal, Central India and North-West Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind is velocity was 12 miles hour at Colombo, Trichinopoly and Bellary, and 10 at Secunderabad, Bangalore, Raipur, Bhuj, Deesa and Karachi. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of the normal at Sirsa, Jeypore, Deesa, Bhuj and Neemuch, and the minimum from 6° to 8° in excess at Lahore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Allahabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Ahmednagar and Coimbatore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Ahmedabad (3·07"), between one and two inches at Ghadeshi, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar and Mangalore, and under an inch at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Verawal, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo. The cyclonic circulation of winds noted above shows the probable existence of a depression to the east-north-eastwards of Masulipatam, and the weather in Berar, the Central Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency is unsettled, and rain is likely. There is an area of abnormally low pressure which includes Malegaon, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Akola, where the barometer is a little over a tenth below its normal and conditions are very favourable for rain. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is somewhat steeper than usual and rain is probable. In Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana rain in light or moderate showers is likely.

SEPT. 11.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Akola, the pressure changes have been small over the whole country. Readings are lowest it the Indus Valley and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bombay and 18 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 7° in excess of the normal in Rajputana and at Deesa and Sirsa, and the minimum 6° in excess at Ajmere and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Rajkot, Ghadeshi, Surat, Malegaon and Colombo, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Excessive heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (6·46"), heavy at Ratnagiri (3·37") ; over two inches at Sholapur (2·15") ; between one and two inches at Ghadeshi, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Karwar ; and under an inch at Cawnpore, Dhasad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Colombo. Pressure is about a tenth below the normal at Bombay, Poona, Malegaon, Akola and Sholapur, and conditions are favourable for rain in the Bombay Presidency and in Berar. The monsoon gradient in the Malabar Coast is fairly normal and rain is to be expected. In Mysore, Gujarat, Rajputana and the Central and North-West Provinces, local showers are probable. The following is the summary of the weather during the week ending 10th September at Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles:—Mauritius,—Mean pressure 30·100 maximum temperature 78° ; minimum 64° ; wind east-south-east with a velocity of 10 miles an hour ; weather cloudy ; rainfall about an inch, and fine weather with passing clouds prevailed during the week. Zanzibar.—Mean pressure 29·997 ; maximum temperature 86° ; minimum 74° ; wind south with a velocity of 5 miles an hour ; weather cloudy ; no rain and the wind direction was more unsteady than usual. Seychelles.—Mean pressure 29·94 ; maximum temperature 89° ; minimum 70° ; wind south-east with a velocity of 9 miles an hour and the weather was cloudy and more squally and showery than usual. These reports show that the South-East Trades are still blowing over the greater part of the Indian Ocean, but are gradually decreasing in force. The weather is also generally cloudy and appears to be more squally and showery than usual in the Equatorial regions. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden is also about normal. Conditions are hence favourable both in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, and the weather over the greater part of India, therefore, will probably remain more or less cloudy and showery.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

Sunday : The barometer is steady in North-West India and has fallen elsewhere, the falls being greatest and brisk in the north-west of the bay and Orissa, and the stream coasts and the depression which was developing during the past three days in that neighbourhood has now become a well-marked storm. Winds are cyclonic over the north of the bay and surrounding coasts, while elsewhere they blow from usual monsoon directions. The easterly current in Northern India extends right up into the Punjab. The force is considerably stronger than usual on the Bombay coast, and fresh and squally in North-West India ; but elsewhere the wind is light or moderate. Mean temperature has fallen over the peninsula, but is inclined to rise over the greater part of Northern and Central India, in Assam, Bengal, the submontane regions of Northern India as well as over the peninsula. Heat is less than usual, but where the temperature is excessive, more particularly in Rajputana and West Punjab, a highest maximum is 107 degrees at Montgomery. Weather has been showery very generally, but is less so over the North West Provinces and the Punjab than elsewhere. Along Bombay Coast and in Bombay Deccan, heavy rain has been received. The principal amounts are over six inches at Bombay and Moulmein ; over three inches at Ratnagiri and Tavoy ; and over two inches at Dhanbri and Sholapur. The reports from the Seychelles, Zanzibar and Mauritius show that the barometer is abnormally low over the south-east trade region ; the winds squally, and the weather unusually showery.

SEPT. 12.

Monday : The barometer has fallen briskly in Orissa and North Circars coasts, risen briskly in Lower Burma, but elsewhere the changes are slight. The storm

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

HAVING reported, under Saturday evening's date, the latest news received through Reuter for this column, we have this evening no further advances through that source to notice, and append our usual Bank of Bombay, Return for the week ending on Saturday which shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	25,29,253
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,00,249
Other "	Dec.	"	17,64,068
Government Securities	Dec.	"	5,949
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	9,388
Loans	Inc.	"	2,17,675
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	7,83,139
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	969
Cash	Inc.	"	15,48,334

During last week there was an addition made to the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank amounting to some 15 1-2 lakhs, compared with a falling off in the week preceding of 24 3-4 lakhs at 184 lakhs. Public Deposits at the Head Office were 25 1-4 lakhs higher; while at the Branches, on the other hand, there were withdrawals to the extent of 1 lakh; Private Depots being 17 1-2 lakhs lower. Loans increased by over 2 lakhs; and in Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a decrease of 7 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The market has been steady in tone to-day. A small business has been done, particularly so on account of shippers, and prices are Re. 1 per candy higher for forward delivery. Exporters bought but 200 bales Pachora at Rs. 123 per candy; 200 Broach at Rs. 140 to Rs. 143; and 100 Surat at Rs. 144. The Mills purchased twice this quantity—viz.: 1,000 bales, of which 250 bales were Barsi at Rs. 141 per candy; 150 were Dhulia at Rs. 123; 100 Bhownagar at Rs. 132; 300 Bengal at Rs. 121; 100 Compta at Rs. 141; and 100 Saw-ginned Dharwar at Rs. 137.

This morning's telegraphic advices from the Cotton-growing districts reported a general rainfall throughout the area. At Sholapur 7·48 inches were registered; at Jalgaon, 5·64 inches; at Dhulia, 3·62 inches; Bhownagar, 2·75 inches; Khamgaon, 2·17 inches; Broach, 1·89 inches; Beawar, 1·63 inches; and Barsi, 1·30 inches. Sufficient rain had fallen generally in the Sholapur and Jalgaon districts, where the crops were doing well, as they were also at Dhulia and Broach. At Bhownagar the prospects of the crop were improving, and this was also the case at Wadhwan. Cotton of the first sowing at Beawar was in flower and showing bolls; and at Amraoti the plants could scarcely look better.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	626	bales.
Linseed	4,015	cwts.
Rapeseed	3,337	"
Castorseed	2,114	"
Rice	549	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE continued a steady market to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The Banks were sellers at 1s. 4d. at which there was a good enquiry. No Merchants' Bills were offering, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. "
France	1'09 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at 94 1-8 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-16 for the Settlement, with 85 for Threes.

SHARES are dull, and prices generally unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 3rd September, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 3. Rs.	Sept. 10. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund		
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,50,492	70,79,744
Do. do. at Branches	26,37,634	25,31,385
Other Deposits	287,76,807	270,12,739
Post Bills	5,359	4,444
Credits, undrawn	23,15,435	24,52,089
Rs.	556,82,717	565,11,941
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	103,53,229	103,47,390
Other authorised Securities	35,70,678	35,61,290
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	58,88,230	57,57,925
Loans do. do.	117,94,950	1,20,02,525
Bills Discounted and purchased	51,62,747	43,79,608
Dead Stock	4,15,330	4,14,330
Stamps and Stationery	21,993	21,310
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	73,786	74,755
Cash	184,02,674	199,51,058
Rs.	556,82,717	565,11,941

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 30th August, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 30. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,94,48,524	13	8	2,01,46,956	0	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,97,25,018	1	7	5,05,83,725	12	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,60,571	10	3	2,02,026	4	3
Sundries	24,18,157	1	9	24,31,388	8	5
Rs.	10,07,02,271	11	3	10,22,14,096	10	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	42,15,439	0	0	53,30,734	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,49,774	0	0	71,18,374	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,44,72,471	0	7	1,70,61,867	10	11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,12,05,611	11	10	2,11,19,263	14	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,57,95,191	0	5	1,73,62,949	11	3
Balances with other Banks	4,98,224	1	4	4,89,642	15	11
Bullion	1,390	14	0	1,390	14	0
Dead Stock	13,14,421	13	0	13,15,161	4	0
Stamps	9,554	4	6	9,221	8	3
Sundries	16,44,678	12	1	16,04,107	2	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,07,24,239	7	10	1,44,08,577	7	9
Do. at Branches	1,37,72,173	9	8	1,53,91,801	1	1
Rs.	10,07,02,271	11	3	10,22,14,036	10	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 6th September, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,00,705	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,93,137	Inc.
Other Deposits	8,58,707	Inc.
Post Bills	93,545	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,33,895	Inc.
Loans	25,89,196	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	84,343	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	15,66,736	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	63,15,763	Dec.
Cash at Branches	26,19,626	Inc.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 3rd September, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	39,870	42,108	...	2,238	...	36,295
Parcels, &c.	45,516	55,195	...	9,679	...	1,86,177
Goods						
Other earnings	3,220	7,677	...	4,397	...	8,101
Total for week	88,606	1,04,980	...	16,314	...	...
Aggregate	8,51,904	10,32,477	...	...	...	2,30,573

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th August, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,23,456	2,57,796	5,791	3,87,043
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,51,008
Decrease				Rs. 63,965

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th September, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	12	6	25 a.m.	...	41
Teheran	12	2	27 p.m.	...	34
Suez	12	2	45 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 12th September 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	1
" Karachi	..	45	..	2
" Madras	...	25	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAINES—September 3, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain E Talbot Baines, York and Lancaster Regiment, of a son.
BUCHANAN—September 6, at Darjeeling, the wife of Lorne Buchanan, of a daughter.
HUNT—September 9, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Richard Hunt, of a son.
MONEY—September 8, at Dharmsala, the wife of E D Money, Esq., 1st Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.
PASLEY—September 5, at the Watergate, Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Captain M W Sabine Pasley, Royal Artillery, of a son.
PAUL—September 7, at Dizhaghat, Bengal, the wife of C B D Paul, B & N-W Railway, of a son (still-born).

DEATH.

MOODY—August 27, at Strawberry Lodge, Naini Tal, of cronic dysentery and after many months of patient suffering, Florence Sophie, the dearly beloved wife of W H Moody (of Southampton, England), aged 39 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1898.

WE have seen that the weight of evidence placed before the Fowler Committee up to the time of its adjournment for the Parliamentary recess was distinctly adverse to the re-opening of the Mints. The Government scheme for melting down rupees as a method of preventing redundancy of coinage was also condemned, if not with so much decisiveness, at least with more unanimity by the non-official witnesses. Mr. Lindsay's scheme was explained by its author with great lucidity, but several well-informed authorities look upon it as containing somewhat unworkable features. It was, however, admitted by nearly all who did not support the dangerous policy of a return to free silver coinage that a gold standard for India, if not a gold currency, is practicable and desirable. The first witness, Sir J. L. Mackay, strongly favoured the establishment of such a standard at the rate of sixteen pence, and expressed the belief that if we have a cycle of four or five good years, with sufficient rains and careful administration, it would be possible to accumulate a gold reserve out of revenue without increasing taxation. Whether that opinion is justified or not, it is certain that if taxation should be necessary for the obtainment of a gold reserve it would be small, indeed, compared with the heavy demands that will be made upon the tax-payer if the policy of 1893 is renounced. On the commercial aspects of the adoption of the yellow metal standard the next witness, Mr. O'Conor, pointed out that no less than 81 per cent. of the trade of India is with gold using countries, a fact which is strangely overlooked by those who see in the re-unification of the exchange and the bullion value of the rupee the only hope of commerce. In this connection, too, it is forgotten that past experience proves that as exchange declines, the buyers of Indian produce raise their gold prices, and India has to ship all the more produce in order to pay her gold debt. This view of the subject was pressed home upon the Committee by such authorities as Mr. C. S. Cox, Mr. Alan Arthur, and Sir Samuel Montague, M.P., and was put on a thoroughly statistical basis by the figures supplied by Mr. O'Conor. Although the great bulk of our commerce is conducted with countries which adopt the highest standard of coinage, a permanent rejection of the silver standard would be looked upon with grave misgiving if it meant a continuance of the monetary stringency which has so crippled trade during the busier periods of the last two or three years. But, as Mr. Alan Arthur showed, while the rupee at the maximum rate of sixteen pence without a guaranteed minimum is calculated to produce such stringency, the establishment of a gold standard is calculated to remove it. It is only, he remarked, by the possession of a standard in which confidence is unshaken that an inflax of fresh loanable capital can be looked for. It is the want of such capital that has of late hampered and handicapped the trade and industries of the country, and that want will continue until we have a gold basis. "Given a standard in which the world will have confidence," said Mr. Arthur, "there can be no doubt that the influx of British capital into India will be immense, and as there is no question that India's fertility and her immense labour supplies give her great advantages over most other countries, the result can only be a prosperous India."

Naturally enough the advocates of reopened Mints were disposed to see great difficulties in the way of the introduction of a gold standard. Mr. Stephen Ralli, the head of a firm which has the largest export business in India, intimated that he is not opposed to a gold standard if it is practicable, and then proceeded to elaborately endeavour to demonstrate that it is not. Most of the "Goldites," to adopt an American term, had confessed that a gold currency is not suitable for India, and Mr. Ralli sought to show that a gold standard without currency would break down. A day or two later Mr. Edward Clouston, the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, gave evidence diametrically opposed to the view that the standard of a country's coinage and its currency are inseperable. The Canadian system is based on a gold standard, but there is no gold currency, and this system Mr. Clouston regards as the only proper one in the world. There is no Canadian gold coin, and though the American eagle and its multiples and the English sovereign are legal tender, a gold coin is as rarely used in Canada as in India at the present time. Similarly, as Sir Samuel Montague told the Committee, in Austria 30 millions of gold has been accumulated, the reserve of silver has remained stable at about seven millions, and the circulation is about 17 millions. No gold is issued; but the circulation of the silver florin, although only token, has been maintained on a par with gold. France and Belgium also have gold standards without a gold currency. And yet we find so great a financial authority as Lord Rothschild telling the Committee that a gold standard and currency are inseparable. His Lordship, speaking without any experience of India, believes, however, that both the standard and the currency could be introduced within a period of two years, and at a cost of not more than twenty millions sterling. When remanded by Lord Balfour that one witness after another had represented that a gold currency would be useless in India, because the transactions of the mass of the people are so small in amount, Lord Rothschild could only reply by stating that his experience was that a gold standard could not be secured, unless Government had the corresponding coin to give to those who wished to export it instead of bills. The witness was here reminded that it was proposed under the Government scheme to give sovereigns to those who asked for them at certain rates, to which he replied: "The moment you establish a machinery for dealing in bills the doubt arises in the minds of those who are dealing, and the doubt becomes a certainty that they cannot get gold, and the whole thing always fails."

Lord Rothschild is, of course, a great authority upon financial questions; but the weight of evidence of men who are also financial authorities and who have prolonged Indian experience as well, is against him, and it is surprising that when he spoke of his experience in these things he did not give some apposite examples. Even on his own showing the gold currency would only be required in respect to the external trade of the country, and for this provision is made in both the main schemes before the Committee. Mr. Lindsay's scheme, as he told the Committee, is submitted as a permanent remedy; but if a gold currency is really desirable, there is nothing in the scheme which will militate against its introduction hereafter. Mr. Lindsay described his plan as enabling Government to proceed cautiously and deal with one demand for gold at a time, commencing with the smallest, viz, the demand for currency export. Personally he is opposed to the introduction of a gold currency, as he believes that it would not be kept in India as it is in Egypt for marginal circulation available for export. The coins when put in circulation here would, in the opinion of Mr. Lindsay as of other witnesses familar with India, disappear into hoards and the internal circulation, and would not be available for export until these other demands are fully met. It is significant that the witnesses, who, like Sir Edgar Vincent, made light of this difficulty, have no knowledge of India from the inside. The attempt to introduce gold coins is condemned by all the Chambers of Commerce in India, and they share to a very large extent Mr. Lindsay's view that the establishment and maintenance of a gold currency would be costly, would disturb the London money market, and might cause a fresh appreciation of gold. A gold reserve or a strong guarantee are of course necessary, and this was admitted on all hands; but the weight of expert evidence placed before the Committee was adverse to the theory of Lord Rothschild that gold currency is a necessary corrolary of a gold standard.

RESIDENTS on Colaba Causeway and in its immediate vicinity have for years past found the Saluting Battery near Wellington Basin a source of inconvenience, and in cases of sickness even of injury. They have not done more than occasionally grumble amongst themselves and have patiently borne the nuisance. But it is doubtful whether the inhabitants of the houses which are springing up on the Wellington Reclamation will be able to endure the shocks which they will experience on Royal anniversaries and every time the Governor or some distinguished official arrives or departs. They will be much nearer to the Battery than the residents of the Colaba Causeway, and this is veritably a case in which distance lends enchantment to the sound. An invalid for whom absolute quiet was essential would fare badly if he was being nursed in one of the flats which will be built within 50 or 100 yards of the guns. For this reason alone, apart from the annoyance caused to people in good health, the Battery should be removed from such close contiguity to what is practically a new and in all other respects a very desirable residential quarter of the town. It is understood that Government are to be requested to move the Battery from its present position to the Jamsetjee Bundar, which is not contiguous to any residences, and which will in every way answer the purposes of a battery quite as well as the present site. The expenditure involved by the removal would be very small, but if Government is in such extremities as to make the outlay an objection to the proposal, the probability is that the Port Trustees as ground landlords of the new estate would be quite willing to bear a part, if not the whole, of the cost. In England a Saluting Battery in close proximity to a residential quarter would not be tolerated for a week provided a less objectionable site was available, as in the present instance.

Notwithstanding famine and plague in other parts of the country Cambay State has continued to prosper. Progress and improvements are visible in all the branches of administration, and financial results are pronounced very satisfactory. But the "carpet making state" always seems confortably off and her people satisfied and well cared for. Cambay State contains eighty-nine villages and twenty-four hamlets besides the town of Cambay, and so pleasant does life seem there that in the first year 116 families immigrated into the Cambay territory from the surrounding British and Gaekwadi Districts and built seven new hamlets. Of course these people may only be birds of passage fleeing from plague and may soon go away, but that is a detail. Of the eighty-nine villages five are inami or alienated, seven jivai or life-tenure, and the rest are khalsa villages. Two jivai villages have reverted to the State by the death of the holder during the year of report. The system of revenue management is the survey settlement system on British principles. It was introduced in the year 1894 and has been guaranteed for fifteen years. The Igatpuri concession scheme has been applied to the survey rates, and therefore the full rates are not to be levied till the seventh year of the settlement. This, however, is the fifth year of the settlement, and still two are to pass ere the experiment is made. The administration of land, however, is conducted according to the spirit of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and with good results.

THE reinstatement of Colonel Francis Rhodes is an act of justice which, though tardy, will meet the approval of all who know him. A smart, brilliant cavalry officer, an all-round sportsman, and an ideal military secretary, great regret was expressed when Colonel Rhodes left Bombay to join his brother in Africa. His connection with the Jameson raid lost him his commission as a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Royal Dragoons. Recently he proceeded to the Soudan, not as a fighting-man, but as special correspondent to the *Times*. In the fighting the other day he was wounded while taking part in the fray at Atbara, and in acknowledgment of his services his name has been again inserted in the Army List, presumably in the half-pay section—a matter of little consequence to him, however, for he was promptly found a comfortable appointment in South Africa by his brother, the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes.

Yesterday's telegrams from Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar show that the barometer in the southern seas is lower than normal and the weather is now squally. Nevertheless the fresh advance of monsoon on the west coast of India is apparently strengthening, heavy rain having fallen not only in Bombay, but is extending into Guzerat and Rajputana, and a storm is also forming on the Orissa coast, which will probably give a final burst of the rains in Central and Northern India.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Clyde, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

ALL the six judges of the Bombay High Court—Messrs. Justices Parsons, Candy, Ranade, Strachey, B. Tyabjee, and Fulton—sat together yesterday in the court, where Sir Charles Farran, late Chief Justice, usually sat, and testified to the grief which the Bench, the Bar, and the profession felt at the untimely and lamentable death of the learned Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Parsons, as the senior judge and acting Chief Justice, very feelingly and eloquently expressed the regret which they all felt, and was followed by the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, who replied on behalf of the Bar, and by Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, who spoke on behalf of the native Bar.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Kabraji to vote a cordial address of welcome to the Right Hon'ble George M. Curzon, the Viceroy-Designate on his arrival in Bombay. A Committee was appointed to draft the address.

THE Madras Mails missed connection at Raichore yesterday, and in consequence will not be delivered until 1 p.m. to-day.

COLONEL RENNICK, as was stated would probably be the case, has been appointed to officiate in command of the Meerut District, pending Sir Bindon Blood's arrival from England. As regards the Quetta District, temporarily vacant owing to General Galbraith's posting to the Bombay Command, the post falls to Colonel Spratt, R.E., as Senior Officer.

IT is probable that the decision of the Government of India in regard to the Khyber will be announced within the next few days.

UNDOUBTEDLY, the best illustration of the solar eclipse of 1896 is a photo etching which forms the frontispiece of the report on the operations of the Survey Department just published.

IN connection with the Burma-China Delimitation Commission, it is probable that the two parties will take the field in December, as was the case last year. A small escort will accompany each party.

LIEUTENANT COLDSTREAM, R.E., who accompanied a survey expedition into the Southern hills in the cold weather of 1896-97, says that the inhabitants of the few hamlets on the higher hills (Mount Victoria, the highest peak in the Chin country, if not in Burma, rises to 10,100 ft.) are great shikaries, "and have collections of bison, sambhar, serow and boar's heads on the gables of their houses that many English sportsmen might envy."

THE Transport Committee now sitting at Simla will receive memoranda on the subject under discussion from civil as well as military officers. This is extremely desirable, as the district officers know best how impressment affects the zamindars and the people of the country generally. They have an intimate knowledge also of the manner in which animals and attendants are collected under the voluntary system.

ONE of the features of the Fancy Fair and fete in aid of the Ripon Hospital, which is to be held at Simla on 4th and 5th October next, will be a *Fancy Fair Gazette*, which will be published on the two days the fair is open. It will be an illustrated newspaper containing not only local news and skits, but telegrams from different parts of India, and will form an attractive souvenir of the occasion to send to friends at home and in other parts of India.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th August 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 56,871 maunds and Rs. 21,527 in the earnings.

COLONEL T. DEANE, C. B., has received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for services rendered in the Military Department Secretariat and in the Army Remount Department, of which he was Director for many years before his retirement a few months ago. Few officers have done better work for Government than Colonel Deane. He showed exceptional ability in all Secretariat work, and in knowledge and experience he made an admirable head of the Remount Department. He is now in England waiting for his Colonel's allowances, and his many friends in India will wish him long enjoyment of his well-earned pension.

IN the veterinary report published in connection with the Tirah Expedition, the civil veterinary assistants were condemned as generally useless. Even many of the certificated men were said to be lacking in practical knowledge, indolent and incapable of taking any independent charge.

As a result of the experience gained in the recent frontier operations, the Lieutenant-Generals of the four Commands will, it is understood, be empowered to recall officers from leave when the regiments to which they belong are ordered on field service.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS have, through their solicitor, Mr. H. N. Crouch, served a notice on the Karachi Municipality, demanding payment of Rs. 20,047 due to them as refunds of octroi, including interest at the rate of 6 per cent. after allowing three day's grace for verification of their claims, and threatening the institution of legal proceedings if payment is not made before the end of September.

DR. FUHRER, of the Government Archæological Department, N.-W. Provinces, is said to have tendered his resignation of Government service. It is understood that he was recently called on for an explanation regarding his gift of a tooth to a certain Burmese monastery which purported to be a relic of Buddha, but which has since been proved to be that of an animal.

IT is somewhat late in the day to talk about earthquake rewards, but it has been decided to recognise the services rendered by the employes of the Telegraph Department at Shillong, by presenting them with gold watches similar to those presented to the subordinates of the Public Works Department for sticking to their posts immediately following the great earthquake.

THE construction of the road on what is now best known as Kench's trace to the Sylhet plains is one of the works that is to be taken in hand during the next cold season, and it is understood that Mr. C. P. Walsh, at present Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the P.W.D., will be placed in charge of the work, with a suitable subordinate staff from the Public Works Department of Assam.

A SIDE issue of the plague. Building sites in Karachi are sold under a condition that a building shall be erected thereon within three years from the date of sale, which period may be extended to six years on payment of prescribed fines; in default the plot being liable to resumption by the Municipality. But considering the extraordinary conditions ruling in the city during the prevalence of plague, the Municipality is prepared to relax the strict letter of the rules by eliminating the plague period from the computation of the six years building time in cases where such time expires between the 1st January, 1897, and the 31st July, 1899. The plague period to be eliminated has, for the present, been fixed from the 1st January, 1897, to the 30th June, 1898, and the concession to be availed of carries a fine as heavy again as the usual fine for extension of building time. The Karachi Municipality is about to apply for the sanction of the local Government to this relaxation of the rules.

THE report on the proceedings of the Pamir Boundary Commission of 1895 has been published. Sir Montagu Gerard gives a graphic account of his journey to Europe through Russian Central Asia. At St. Petersburg Prince Dobanov, the Foreign Minister, expressed his entire satisfaction with the amicable settlement arrived at regarding the Pamir region, while the Emperor himself said that the good relations which had subsisted between the two Commissions had given him more pleasure than the actual result. General Gerard in his introductory remarks, says: "That we at length have a definite frontier line on the Pamirs between our Afghan ally and Russia is a matter for satisfaction, and that it is one of comparative indifference to all concerned exactly where this line is drawn is, I think, the opinion of all who recently traversed the ground. Careful experiments have proved the impossibility of growing even the hardest grains, roots or shrubs anywhere in the Pamir region; whilst the propagation of human and some of the commoner forms of animal life, if it does not entirely cease, progresses here at a slower ratio and at rarer intervals than elsewhere. At this point, therefore, our frontier garrisons of Gilgit and Osh will probably long remain separated by an almost complete desert of 400 to 500 miles."

AN amusing scene occurred the other day in the Small Cause Court at Mussoorie. Mrs. Duffin, living at the Himalaya Hotel, was summoned by a native confectioner on account of Rs. 25 which, it was shown from the lady's cheque-book, she had paid. However, the case went on, and Mrs. Duffin, becoming exasperated, called the Judge "a little rat." His Honor thereupon committed her for contempt of court, and she was practically kept a prisoner till bail was forthcoming for her good behaviour.

FOR the whole period from the 1st of June to the 9th of September there is an average excess of two inches in Burma, of one-tenth of an inch in Bengal and Assam, of a quarter of an inch in Upper India, of four inches in the central parts of India, and of one quarter of an inch in Madras; while there is an average deficiency of one-tenth of an inch in the West Coast districts and of six inches in North Bombay and Rajputana.

THE public will probably never know the whole truth about the intrigues fomented by the Hadda Mullah, Sayed Akbar and other fanatics which brought about the Afridi-Orakzai rising last year; but, says the *Pioneer*, one curious story has reached us which shows how the tribesmen will sink their differences when a *jihad* is being preached. At the very time that Captain Barton was recalled from Landi Kotal a feud had broken out between Wali Mahomed and Khwas Khan, the two Zakka Khel *maliks* most trusted by the Commissioner of Peshawar. Their adherents were "out" in the Pass, and had begun that waylaying of each other and shooting-at-sight which make up intertribal warfare beyond the frontier. One good marksman, on the very day that the *firgah* s from the Bazar Valley reached the Khyber proclaiming hostilities, had managed to bag three of Wali Mahomed's men. The first intimation he got of the great rising was the sight of hundreds of men streaming into the Pass over the hills from the south. He was called down from his coign of vantage, whence he commanded the road with his Martini, and was told that the feud was at an end: everyone was to join in attacking the Khyber posts. It may be remembered that Richard Udny sent orders to Wali Mahomed and Khwas Khan to collect their followers and to march upon Landi Kotal, so as to render assistance to the Khyber Rifles holding the fortified serai there. They did gather the fighting men of the clan and march in the direction indicated, but it was to assist the *lushkar* in attacking the serai, where the Rifles were awaiting the return of their British Commandant with regular troops. The two *maliks* patched up their differences, and the quarrel never broke out again. They are now refugees in Afghanistan, and their influence over the Zakka Khel has ceased to exist; but blood-feuds die hard, and the marksman who made such good shooting must of necessity, even now, keep a sharp look-out for secret enemies. He is a man of peace for the moment, sharing in a labour-contract given by Government, but he has his Martini ever ready to hand.

THE *Madras Mail* writes: From a Government order placed at the disposal of the Press, we see that Government has come to the conclusion that the passport system for persons arriving from a plague infected area should be extended to the city of Madras. In pursuance of this declaration the town is to be divided into convenient circles, so that persons required to present themselves for daily inspection may not have to go a long distance for that purpose. For each circle an officer will be appointed to conduct the ten days inspection of the passport holders. In the case of any such having to leave Madras city within the ten days' from the date of his arrival, intimation must be given to the inspecting officer, who will report the fact to the local authority of the new place to which he proceeds. A desirable proviso empowers the President or the Health Officer, Madras Municipal Commission, to endorse the passport, when it appears desirable, exempting the holder of the passport from personal attendance and allowing him to be examined at his residence. Passports will be given to those arriving by the Madras Railway at Perambore and to arrivals by sea at the Harbour. The enforcement of these precautionary measures ought to facilitate careful and daily examination of new arrivals from affected areas and thus in a great measure act as an effective barrier to the importation of plague into Madras.

THE "Galloway Gazette" of August 20th says:—"Sir John Jardine, K. C. I. E. a retired Indian civil servant, is spoken of as a probable candidate for the Stwartry of Kirkcudbright at next election in the Liberal, interest. Sir John belongs to the district, and has been residing during the summer months on the Colvend coast of the Solway. Mr. J. A. Duncan, who opposed Sir Mark Stewart on the last occasion, intimated some time ago that he would not again stand."

THE Rev. J. M. Bacon, the enthusiastic amateur balloonist, whose extremely interesting acoustic experiments in high air at Newbury were described a week or two ago has made another ascent. On this occasion the start was made from the Crystal Palace, and he was accompanied by his daughter, the balloon being again in charge of the Spencers. They ascended a great height, and during their journey succeeded in taking many photographs, which it is hoped may prove of scientific value. By the kindness of the Palace authorities Mr. Bacon hopes to make other ascents from the Sydenham grounds, and to conduct a series of investigations into sounds and so forth during the next few weeks.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, speaking of his forthcoming trip to China, is reported to have said: "I hope to get back for next Session—but of course I am in the dark. I must see how the cat jumps. I might have to be away for six months. My mission is certainly full of interest for me, and I hope the result will benefit the enterprising English in the East. My main object is to find out what security exists in China for British capitalists and merchants; and whether, looking to the complications which have accured since the close of the Chino-Japanese war, our people are justified in spending large sums of money in obtaining concessions, &c. Now, to accomplish this, I must see for myself the Chinese troops, study Chinese methods, and must know more about the general administration of the country than we know to-day."

A CASE has just been heard before the magistrates at Wells, which proves, if any proof were needed, how ineradicable superstition still is among our country people, especially in the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MURDER OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The autopsy on the body of the Empress of Austria has proved that the wound caused internal hemorrhage.

The body will be sent to Vienna on Thursday and the funeral will take place next Saturday.

SEPT. 12.

Universal horror is expressed at the ferocious savagery of murdering a blameless and benevolent lady.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is bearing his affliction with fortitude.

The assassin Luccheni will be tried by the laws of Geneva, where capital punishment is abolished.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF FASHODA.

The newspapers comment seriously upon the news of the occupation of Fashoda by the French.

All the papers recall the declaration of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons in 1895 that French interference with Great Britain on the Upper Nile would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

The French Press is exultant at the presence of Frenchmen at Fashoda which, it is declared, establishes a new basis for treating the Egyptian question.

General Kitchner is going to Fashoda.

THE OUTBREAK AT CRETE.

The 2nd Battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers, now at Cairo, has been ordered to Crete.

Armed bands of Christians surround the towns.

The Admirals have requested the Powers to insist upon the immediate expulsion of 15,000 Bashi Bazouks and the recall of the Turkish troops from Crete.

COLONEL RHODES REINSTATED.

SEPT. 11.

Colonel Rhodes has been reinstated in the British Army.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, with the English Mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. last night, and the s. s. Britannia, for Colombo and Australia, on the same day and time.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Lieutenant J. G. Chaplin succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 1st Battalion Cameronians, vice Captain Bliss, whose tenure is about to expire.

Major W. C. Ross, Durham Light Infantry, and Lieutenant J. Duncan, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Assistant Military Secretary and A. D. C., respectively, to the late Lieutenant-General Duncan, will fill the same appointments on the Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir William Galbraith.

Major C. D. King, R. A., on promotion, has been placed under orders for India.

Major G. B. Smith, R. A., has been appointed to No. 3 Battery, Mountain Artillery, and placed under orders for India.

The following Army school-mistresses are under orders for India: Mrs. M. Byrne, Mrs. M. Blount, and Mrs. M. Riordan; also Army school-master F. A. Summers.

FRONTIER NEWS

RINDERPEST AT LANDIKOTAL.

Telegrams from Landikotal only report a few more cases of rinderpest.

THE AFRIDIS' UNREST.

Rumours of the Afridis' unrest which reached Kohat are still unconfirmed on the Khyber as on the Samana side.

RELIEFS AT LANDIKOTAL.

The weekly convoy reached Landikotal yesterday, relieving the Soppers and bringing up a detachment of men from the Royal Sussex Depot.

MAJOR KEEN'S LECTURE IN THE U. S. INSTITUTE.

The Commander-in-Chief presided at Major Keene's lecture on the Third Burmese War to-day at the United Service Institute at which there was a fair attendance, General Elliot and Colonel Sanders at the close giving reminiscences of their personal experiences during the campaign, and Sir Charles Nairne, in closing the discussion, pointing out the great opportunities of distinction afforded during the operations to subalterns and other junior officers and the help found in selecting officers for other appointments by observing how they had borne themselves under these very exceptional conditions.

THE QUETTA COMMAND.

General Elles will be appointed to command at Quetta, vice Galbraith, appointed to command Bombay; while Colonel Reach, R.E., goes to command Peshawar, vice Elles.

FOOTBALL AT SIMLA.

RIFLE BRIGADE BEATEN.

The Volunteers to-day beat the Rifle Brigade Football team by five goals to nothing.

RETIREMENT OF SURGEON-GENERAL CLEGHORN.

It is definitely settled that Surgeon-General Cleghorn, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, will not return to India. Surgeon-General Harvey, who is now acting, will no doubt be confirmed as his successor.

ASSAULTING A NATIVE EDITOR.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 12.

Mr. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, has been fined Rs. 50 by the Prime Minister for having kicked the native editor of the "Mushir-i-Deccan.

ARABI PASHA'S SON.

Arabi Pasha, the Egyptian exile in Ceylon, has, through the Governor of Ceylon, applied to the Nizam's Government for an appointment for his son, Ibrahim Beg, in Hyderabad, on the score that Nawab Emad Nawab Jung, Commissioner of the Nizam's Customs, who is of Arab extraction, wished Ibrahim Beg to marry in his family. The Nizam's Government have informed the Ceylon Government, through the Resident, that there are no suitable vacancies for Arabi's son.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer India arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 12th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	27 15-16

The sum of about £1,50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

RETURN MATCH.

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The return match between Bombay and Poona was commenced to-day in cloudy weather, but about 12 o'clock the sun came out. The Bombay team did not represent their full strength by any means, but as a set off against this the Poona team were without several of their best players. Bombay won the toss and elected to bat on a wet and sticky wicket, but against the bowling of Deas and Sale they made a miserable show and could only compile 29. It may be said in their defence that the wicket played anything but easy, and Deas was getting up in the most appalling manner, obtaining three wickets at a cost of eleven runs, and Sale, who bowled quite in his best form, captured six wickets for 18. Poona put together 158 in their first innings, towards which Sale, Sprott, and Bradford contributed good scores, the latter in particular playing quite a first class innings. The following are the details of the game: Bombay winning the toss elected to bat first, sending in Carnegy and Holland to face the attack from Sale and Deas. Disaster speedily fell upon Bombay as Holland, in playing forward to a bumpy one from Sale, was well caught by Bain in the slips. Scott taking his place put Sale away for 3, and followed it up with a single off Deas, and Carnegy followed suit, but Scott was immediately after caught at long slip off Deas (5-2-4). Back took his place and played an over from Sale without scoring, and Deas sent down a maiden to Carnegy. In Sale's next over Carnegy hit him nicely to leg for 3: two maidens followed, and then Carnegy drove Deas for a couple, bringing the first decade on board. Back then snicked Sale to leg for a single, but the latter with his next ball, which got up a lot, disposed of Carnegy, who snicked it into the slips, where it was smartly held by Bain (12-3-6). Colville, who followed, was at once dismissed as, attempting to cut Sale, he put up the ball into Sprott's hands at point (12-4-0). Vines, who went in next, evidently meant to adopt forcing tactics, as he swiped at everything, and made a couple and a single off Sale in quick succession; but shortly after, in attempting to run out and hit Sale, he was smartly stumped by Young (16-5-3). Macbeth, who followed, opened his account with a single off. Sale's play was slow for a time until, attempting to drive Sale, Back was smartly stumped by Young (17-6-3.) Muirhead, the next man in, did not appear comfortable with Sale, but Macbeth played with great confidence, and driving Deas for Back, sent up 20 on the board. Macbeth was soon after dismissed, and the remainder of the team made no sort of stand, the Bombay innings closing for the poor total of 29 only after a little more than an hour's play. Poona, with 30 minutes to play, sent Pocock and Sale to face the bowling of Carnegy and Mackay. Pocock started by legging Carnegy for 3, and both he and Sale played free cricket, 10 very soon being put up. Neither seemed to be able to do much with Carnegy, who was bumping a lot, but were very partial to Mackay, Sale in particular hitting him all round the wicket, and when the bell rang for tiffin both players seemed well set. Resuming at 2-30 p.m., both Sale and Pocock commenced scoring freely, and 20 was hoisted very shortly. Sale seemed very sweet on Mackay, and cut him and drove him for 8 in one over, bringing 30 on the board. After raising the score to 49, Sale was smartly caught by Meyer off Carnegy (49-1-25). Sprott followed Sale, and from the first played with great confidence. At 58 Pocock, who had played a very steady innings, was caught by Colville off Carnegy (58-2-12). Deas was next sent in, and after scoring 6 was clean bowled by Carnegy (76-3-9). Beresford joined Sprott, and the score was raised to 80, but at 83 Sprott, who had played pretty cricket for 19, was caught by Carnegy off Macbeth, the latter having replaced Colville at the Council Hall end (83-4-19). Bain followed, but soon lost Beresford, who was well caught by Back off Macbeth (84-5-5). Bradford now joined Bain, and smacked the first ball from Macbeth to leg for 3, and treated Carnegy in a similar fashion, bringing 90 up. Bain at 91 was caught by Meyer off Macbeth (91-6-1). Young joined Bradford, and both hitting freely brought the century up, and 110 and 120 in quick succession. Young, in attempting to hit Vines, who had replaced Macbeth, was stumped by Muirhead, and retired with 6 to his credit (122-7-6). Shearme joined Bradford, who was playing in great form, and punishing all the bowling with much severity. Shearme did not remain very long, and played on to Colville. Laverton took his place, but could only score 3, when he was smartly caught in the slips by Vines (131-8-3). Sargent, the last man in, kept up his wicket, while Bradford hit merrily, and the innings closed for 158, of which Bradford made 53 in brilliant style. The following are the full scores:—

BOMBAY.

FIRST INNINGS.

Carnegy, c Bain, b Sale	6
Holland, c Bain, b Sale	0
Scott, c Pocock, b Deas	4
Back, st Young, b Sale	3
Colville, c Sprott, b Sale	0
Vines, st Young, b Sale	3
Macbeth, c Sprott, b Deas	5
Muirhead, c Young, b Deas	8
McCausland, run out	0
Meyer, st Young, b Sale	0
Mackay, not out	10
Total	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	W	R
Deas	3	11
Sale	6	18

POONA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Sale, c Meyer, b Carnegy	25
Pocock, c Holland, b Carnegy	12
Sprott, c Carnegy, b Macbeth	19
Deas, b Carnegy	6
Beresford, c Scott, b Macbeth	5
Bain, c Meyer, b Macbeth	1
Bradford, not out	53
Laverton, c Vines, b Colville	0
Shearme, b Colville	1
Young, st Muirhead, b Vines	6
Sargent, c Macbeth, b Carnegy	0
Total	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	W	R
Carnegy	4	53
Mackay	0	14
Colville	2	27
Macbeth	3	25
Vines	1	14

LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN vs. SATARA.

A cricket match was played to-day at Ganeshkhind between Lord Sandhurst's eleven and the Satara team. The weather was cloudy. Satara winning the toss went in first and made 33 runs in their first innings. The highest score was 7. Ganeshkhind went in and made 181 runs for four wickets down and declared the innings closed. Greig made 62; Luard and Fairfax, not out, 20 and 22, respectively; Brogan, 16. As there was time left, Satara were sent in for the second venture but did little better, scoring 59, while Wilkins and White made 16 and 12.

Lord Sandhurst's eleven won the match.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Clyde, expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next:—

Adams, Capt	Kent, Mr R J
Anderson, Surg Capt	Keighley, Mr
Bamfield, Surg Capt H	Mayne, Dr R J
Besant, Mrs	More, Surg Capt J C
Courage, Surg Lt A V	O'Donoglive, Asst Surg P E
Cowie, Capt H E C	Oliver, Mr G T W
Carden, Lt J R	Phillimore, Mr and Mrs
Carmichael, Mr and Mrs E	Pascal, Dr
Chakrawate, Mr	Pyne, Sir F Salter
Dene, Mr F A and Mrs	Rosevere, Mr E J, R N
Downing, Mr F	Scone, Mr H A K
Dobbin, Mr H C E	Torrie, Mr W, Mrs and infant
Gordon, Mr F	Ulist, Mr K
Grove, Mr F	Whiteley, Mr and Mrs
Gumbley, Mr D	Walker, Mr F
Heming, Capt F H	Wills, Miss
Hornidge, Mrs S	Walker, Capt A C

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR G. W. MITCHELL, 21st Bombay Infantry, will proceed to Poona for Examination in Tactical Fitness for Command before a Board of Examination, assembling at Poona, on the 15th, 16th and 17th, instant.

CAPTAIN G. S. BROOME, 29th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, vice Captain A. E. Aitkin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District on leave, and in relief of Captain C. M. Ducat, vacated on proceeding on leave.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant A. M. Colville, No. 18 Company, Western Division Royal Artillery, from the 11th September.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

AFTER a well-fought and interesting struggle, the county championship at cricket was won on Aug. 24 by Yorkshire. It will be generally admitted, says the *Standard*, that the best team of the season has carried off the honours, and cricketers in all parts of the country will congratulate Lord Hawke and his colleagues upon their success. The Yorkshiremen have made a great advance of late in the national game. Down to 1893 they had a succession of disappointments, but in that year they wrested the championship from Surrey and gained it again in 1896, so that their recent record is one of which they may well be proud. Their position has been won this season by the general excellence of the team, rather than through the brilliant performances of any particular member. It is quite true that Mr. Jackson may be described as the best all-round cricketer of the year, and Rhodes's position at the head of the bowling averages is sufficient proof of his remarkable skill in the attack. But one or two men, however good, cannot make a side for a complete season, and for an explanation of Yorkshire's long list of victories, we must look to the high level of excellence reached by the eleven as a whole. Lord Hawke has been batting with an ability which he has never surpassed, and his efforts have been admirably supported by the men under his command. So far as bowling is concerned, perhaps no other county team could ever boast of such great variety, and though the batsmen failed occasionally, their play for the most part was up to a very high standard. At one period during the present month the eleven appeared to be somewhat stale, as the result of being engaged almost without a break from the beginning of the season, and defeats suffered at the hands of Surrey and Middlesex seemed to endanger their place at the head of the list. Fortunately for them, they were able to show their best form in the final matches, and they end the season in a position of unquestioned supremacy. On the other hand Surrey, which towards the close was the one county threatening trouble to Yorkshire, is now in only the fourth place owing to its overthrow by Gloucestershire, and Essex and Lancashire, regarded as two of the most formidable competitors, are still lower. Throughout the season nothing has been more remarkable than the manner in which Gloucestershire and Middlesex have pushed to the front this month. At the end of July neither gave promise of great achievements, but since the beginning of August, Middlesex has won six matches and Gloucestershire five, and neither county has suffered a single reverse, with the result that they now stand in front of Surrey.

The "record" for the first wicket created by Tunnicliffe and Brown is one that it is safe to say will remain good for many a long year. All the praise that the performance deserves has been heaped upon it during the week. There is really nothing more to say of this magnificent partnership than has already been said. It has taken all our breaths away, and there we leave it. The victory of Yorkshire over Derbyshire was the most hollow affair. With the draw which Lancashire secured against Surrey on Saturday, Yorkshire are now in an impregnable position as regards the championship. Our neighbours have fairly won the honour, and we heartily congratulate them on their fine achievements. If there has been a spice of luck in some of their victories—the luck of the toss and the luck of the wicket early on in the season against dangerous opponents,—it may be said that their play all round has been brilliant. Lord Hawke, who has presided over the destinies of the county, has acted with rare judgment. He is a captain who has that indefinable something about him which gives him the full trust of the eleven. He is so cheery, so tolerant of what seems an unaccountable mistake in the way of making a catch or fielding a ball, and, moreover, he is so enthusiastic, that it must be a pleasure to every man he commands to follow him. He is probably the one captain of the year who has escaped the half or more than half censure of more or less good-natured people in the pavilion. We expect a good deal of criticism will be levelled at Mr. Key for his conduct of the Lancashire and Surrey match, and Mr. MacLaren may hear adverse views of his action in not risking a breakdown last week on the part of Mold. We take it that a captain who can look at a game from the close point of view is in a general way the best judge of these matters. He knows a good deal that the outsider does not know. It is in any case objectionable, when we are sure that a man is doing his very best for his side, to load him with reproaches because that side is not always at the top of the tree. Lord Hawke has escaped tribulations of this sort, and at the same time, though modest in his estimate of his own abilities, he has done fine work with the bat and in the field.

Apart from the centuries, double and triple, already recorded, it is to be mentioned also that Abel made 219 against Kent in the early part of the week, that Troup has twice got over a hundred for Gloucestershire, that Grace has accomplished the feet once for the same county, and that P. H. Latham, in the ranks of Sussex, made 117 against Hampshire. In the case of Abel it is a matter of astonishment when he fails to do something big. Troup is one of the young heroes of the year. If he is rather slow in his methods he is at any rate pretty sure, and with Townsend and Sewell is a great strength added to the young team commanded by Grace. That veteran is still doing mighty things, and stands near the top of the batting averages. He is the delight of the old boy, and at once the pride and awe of the young boy of to-day. The young boy reads of him, follows him with the avidity and satisfaction that young boys did twenty and more years ago. He speaks of "Grace," of "The Doctor," of "The Leviathan," of "The Champion," of "The Old Un," of "The Big Un" with all a boy's fresh enthusiasm. On the Broughton ground on Saturday—a ground peculiarly associated, in the old United South of England days, with "W.G." (we had forgotten this appellation)—we heard a young cricketer in knickerbockers describe him afresh as "The Stunner." Grace to him is rather a legendary being—a sort of deity who, if he tried, could knock a ball from the Broughton ground to the gasworks at the Oval. When the boy grows up and is himself, as he no doubt hopes to be, in the county ranks, he may find "The Stunner" still knocking up his occasional hundred. To look at him there seem no reason in nature why it should not be so. And here he is knocking his hundreds up at the end of the season of 1898, in his fiftieth year. But Grace is a man regarding whom, if we once begin to write, we cannot easily stay the pen. So we end with saying, with our youthful friend in knickerbockers, that he really is of cricket "The Stunner."

The heavy scoring in several of the matches this week has made a few notable alterations in the batting table. Hayward, by his not out innings of 315 against Lancashire (the highest score of the season), jumps from the thirtieth place to the ninth. Brown, who was fifty-third before he made 300 against Derbyshire, is now twenty-ninth, and it should be remembered that, in the interests of his side, he sacrificed his wicket after making 300. If he had not done this he might possibly have exceeded Hayward's score and himself gained the distinction of playing the biggest innings of the season. It should be noted that during the course of their long innings both Hayward and Brown passed the thousand runs. Tunnicliffe has improved his position from the eighteenth to the twelfth at the expense of the Derbyshire bowling. F. S. Jackson is rapidly coming within measurable distance of the accomplishment of the feat of taking one hundred wickets as well as making more than a thousand runs. He only needs seven more wickets to gain the coveted honour. Cuttell is within one of a hundred wickets, but this week has not been successful with the bat. He is 131 runs off the thousand, and has only two more county matches to play in. Still, there are engagements at Scarborough and Hastings to hope for. Another player who has just a chance of performing the double feat is W. H. Lockwood, this season the most successful of Surrey's fast bowlers. He has secured 128 wickets, and wants 189 for the thousand runs. The bowling table has not altered appreciably, though all the Lancashire bowlers, with the exception of Mold, who has not played, have slightly worse averages. The Southern tour, which benefits them as rule, has been disastrous so far.

Mr. Joseph Pennell has for ten years lost no opportunity of warning cyclists to avoid Belgium as a touring ground; but he has revisited the country this summer, and publicly recants and withdraws his strictures, not because he has changed his mind, but because the Belgians have seen the badness of their ways and mended them. It seems to have been a case of necessity to do something, as the roads in their old condition of brickpaving were practically unrideable, and as the remaking of the whole road was too costly an undertaking, sidepaths have been constructed which are reserved for the use of cyclists and pedestrians, and are, indeed, too narrow to admit of other carriage traffic. Mr. Pennell gives as his experience that the mingling of cyclists with pedestrians on the reserved paths caused no trouble or inconvenience to either type of wayfarer, and he eulogises the action of the authorities in constructing these side tracks with such excellent surfaces. The paths are composed, he says, of a foundation of small broken stone, upon which broken bricks which had been pounded to pieces were placed, and, covering all, a layer of cinders.

It is rumoured that the accomplished "champion of New York," Mr. W. J. Travis, may visit England next year. The preliminary announcement includes an interesting description of Mr. Travis's methods and development. "His first step was to absorb all the literature obtainable and then endeavour to put into practice the knowledge thus acquired." This seems an unpromising start, and if Mr. Travis can survive it he must be capable of great things. His education is even yet incomplete. "Hitherto his attention has been principally directed towards getting on the green, the matter of getting into the hole having been lightly passed over." There is something fine about this. Already a champion, he has not yet come to consider that matter of getting into the hole which bothers us so much. He will, I fear, find it a more difficult business than he had anticipated. I wish him no ill, but still I hope that he may experience a check when he comes to the green. This gradual assimilation and conquest of the game is appalling to those of us who attack it light-heartedly, trying to drive and to putt before we have mastered even a single volume of theory. All that Mr. Travis requires to make him the American Hilton is a good dressing up in the nicer points of the game. If he comes over here, it is possible that our champions may be able also to give him a good dressing down.

American golf is, perhaps, intrinsically more remarkable than when it is compared with our own. However, the most refined and delicately bred women in the United States are among those who most enjoy the game. On the list of the Princeton Golf Club one finds, for instance, the name of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, so long the first lady of the land. I dare not quote the American description of Miss Hoyt, the lady champion. It would be too discouraging to our own players, who are doubtless quite meritorious in their way. There seems to be a certain absence of restraint in the States. Very many women play who do not belong to any club; very many more belong nominally but not really to the club, the links of which they make use of regularly; and very many others still belong to clubs that could not for the reason of remoteness be reached."

The important news is out that Andrew Kirkaldy has challenged Harry Varden to a 72-hole match at St. Andrews and North Berwick. This should really be interesting, and it is bold and timely of Kirkaldy to issue such a challenge. People who form their judgments entirely upon medal play consider Kirkaldy a much overrated golfer. If he can defeat Warden, who is undoubtedly at the "top of his game" just now, it would not displease those of us who lose no opportunity to pour contempt upon medal play. Varden's driving is said to be very formidable at present. A report of the meeting at Carnoustie says that "His driving was running fully five yards ahead of Fernie at every shot;" and again, "Where Warden held the advantage was in driving, sending the globe from each tee quite five yards better than Taylor." This is rather puzzling. Can it mean fifteen yards or fifty? Five yards really doesn't matter.

Championships seem to be very much about at present, and it is inevitable that we should talk about them. A correspondent of a sporting journal wishes "that an association should be formed, with all the clubs as members; that the country should be split up into divisions, with divisional committees, a central executive being formed by one delegate from each division: each division should hold a competition for its individual championships—amateur and professional,—and those championships should in turn," &c. Again: "Were a federation or association formed on these lines, people of a generous disposition might offer their trophies through the governing body, and, if accepted by it, these would at once become recognised." Recognised? Would the generous donors give stolen spoons? These would be, in a sense, trophies, and an ill-used word would approximate to its meaning. Of course it is understood that all these divisions and divisional champions would bowl over the poor old Royal and Ancient. One conceives an enthusiast devoting his life to the federation of the world's golf. It would be a great and notable ambition. Golf is a capital game.

The Weymouth meeting went through in lovely autumn weather on Saturday, and a gentle sea breeze rippled the bay, but the wind was not strong enough to drive the racing yachts at anything approaching high speeds, and all the matches were in consequence decided over shortened courses.

The Ailsa gave a startling display of windward and leeward sailing in the existing weather conditions, and it would be pardonable for the conclusion to be drawn from her performance that she is a better light-weather boat than the Bona. As a matter of fact, Ailsa has several times this season vanquished Bona equally decisively in balloon sail breezes while sailing over open water-courses, but it was a notable victory withal, for Mr. Frank Jameson's yawl Aurora well contested a good part of the course with Bona, and certainly was a factor in Ailsa's success.

Delightfully fine weather favoured the opening of the Torbay Regatta on Monday, and a splendid jackyard-topsail breeze put life and interest in the racing. The leading event was grandly contested by the Ailsa and Aurora, the yawl leading throughout and adding another flag to her already long string. Bona's topsail halyards carried away, which necessiated her giving up. Possibly she would have gained second honours had all gone well, but there was small probability of her saving her time on Ailsa in such a smart, full and steady breeze.

On Tuesday the sailing programme of the preceding day was repeated, and there was a keen and interesting competition in every event. Ailsa and Aurora had a battle royal throughout, Aurora having the lead until about the middle of the course, when Ailsa wrested it from her. Bona was, however, always shadowing the pair, and a finely contested light weather race ended this:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Ailsa (second prize)	4	14	55	Bona (winner)	4	18	20
Aurora	4	15	42				

The Boston *Globe* publishes the following from Providence: "Messrs. Herreshoff have contracted with the Morgan-Iselin Syndicate for a 90ft. boat to defend the America Cup. She is to have a keel and an aluminium hull, and will cost dols. 120,000." The deputation proceeding to New York on behalf of Sir T. Lipton and the Ulster Yacht Club to arrange conditions for the international yacht race sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday in the steamship Britannic. The deputation consisted of Major Sharman Crawford and Messrs. Hugh M. Gilowny, H. C. Kelly, and William Fife. They will be met at New York by the Hon. C. Russell, who arranged the preliminaries of the race. Mr. Fife is the Scottish yacht designer who is to design the Ulster. Mr. Kelly is certain that they will obtain most fair conditions from the New York yachtsmen. In view of recent international events, he believed that the Americans had forgotten the ill-feeling caused by the last race, and were looking forward to the coming contest as a demonstration of Anglo-American friendship.

The Grasmere famous athletic gathering took place at Pavement End on the 18th, and was in every respect as well supported by competitors and spectators as in former years. The meeting is held under the highest patronage that Westmorland and Cumberland afford.

In no ring in the United Kingdom could a finer exhibition of Westmorland and Cumberland wrestling be witnessed than that seen at Grasmere last week. The entrees for this competition numbered 148, and among the winners £120 was distributed in prizes. The science displayed in many of the rounds was admirable, the magnificent physique of the competitors and the manifest honesty with which victors and vanquished won and lost their falls called forth general admiration. Hexham Clarke might well feel proud when in the heavy-weight final he twice cleverly threw his opponent, and won the handsome silver belt with £15 in money added. In the special class, reserved for men over 16st., Lowden was the conqueror, and it will be of interest to state that this powerful athlete weighs 20st.

THE COMING PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE PARSEE ELEVEN.

[BY AN OLD HAND.]

I MADE some remarks about the European XI. a couple of days ago, let me now turn my attention to the Parsee team. I must admit that in the Bombay match, the Parsees had all the worst of the luck. At the same time opinion is unanimous that they were beaten by a better XI—a team stronger in every department of the game. The spin of the coin had a great deal to do with the completeness of the victory, but even had the Parsees won the toss and batted while the wicket was easy in the first half hour or so of the match, I am quite sure they would not have taken advantage of it as their opponents did. As a matter of fact the wicket was never very difficult during the whole game, though it certainly played easier up to luncheon time on the first day. I think the committee would have done well had they taken my advice about the inclusion of a slow bowler and also of the inclusion of Machliwalla. He was just the man they wanted, a batsman who might have made a great difference when things were going wrong. I have seen him play some particularly fine innings under similar conditions and hope that he will be included in the next team. Of the two slow bowlers I advocated Davur or Bharucha. As it was, Jardine and Greig had bowlers of the same pace (with the exception of Bapasola, and his bowling days are over) pegging away at them for over an hour. Of the eleven that played last time I would include Gagrat, Mistry, Daruwalla, Kanga, Billimoria, Kharas, Patel, Writer, and propose leaving out Bapasola, Mehta and Guzdar, substituting in their places Mody, Machliwalla and Davur or Bharucha. This appears to me a much stronger combination than the last one.

For bowlers we have Writer, Mistry, Billimoria, Davur or Bharucha, with Machliwalla, Gagrat and Kharas, who can all bowl a little if required. Kanga behind the sticks as usual, and a strong batting element, the pick of whom are Mistry, Daruwalla, Mody, Gagrat, Machliwalla and Patel. Mistry bowled perhaps the best in the last game, though I have seen him very much more in form than he appeared to be in Bombay. I fancy that his improvement in batting has made him less painstaking in the less fascinating though equally useful branch of the game. Writer also was successful and is always a dangerous bowler with an easy untiring action, a capital command of pitch and pace, and with the power of making the ball break a good deal he has the many needful qualifications of a first-class bowler. Billimoria though he bowled steadily and well did not meet with much success. Mehta was a failure, and has been dead out of form lately, and I should strongly recommend the committee to make room for a slow bowler in his place. He is a fair field, but a useless batsman against anything like good bowling. Pavri was a great supporter of Bharucha's, and were he here I fancy we should find the latter included in the XI, but whether he is better than Davur I should be sorry to be compelled to give an opinion. So much then for the first four bowlers. Should these want changing the captain has two or three other moderate trundlers to make use of. Kanga, I presume will retain his position behind the stumps; he was in good form and brought off one or two brilliant catches, and gathered the ball well off some difficult returns. Wicket-keeping is a most thankless post. There one gets all the hard knocks, all the abuse if things go wrong, and very meagre praise if catches come to hand and are held.

In the batting department, as I remarked in my last article before the match in Bombay, Mistry and Daruwalla are the two best. Mistry showed excellent form as usual while he stayed, but was not really successful. Daruwalla on the other hand played a sterling game in both innings, being top score each time for his side. Gagrat does not show to advantage in these big matches. Whether it is "nerves" or whether he is not quite so good as he used to be I cannot tell, but the fact remains he does not succeed—and nothing succeeds like success! Mody was unfortunately prevented from playing owing to domestic troubles, but I think the hard wicket in Poona may suit his brilliant punishing batting. Patel is the next we have put down, and he played the most patient innings it has ever been my lot to behold. Fancy staying in two hours and a-half for 12 runs! His defence was too passive. Ball after ball was tossed up to him, many of which he ought to have been able to score off, but they were steadily and quietly patted away. Had this been in the second innings when the only thing to play for would have been a drawn game there might have been more justification for his tedious exhibition, but as it was, with his side's one chance of saving the game or making a creditable drawn game of it he should have played a freer game, and risked a little, even in the attempt to save a follow on! It was a poor game to play. They tell me he was very nervous. So he may have been at first. But you cannot keep up a state of nervousness for two hours and a-half. All the same he displayed great defensive powers, and if he cultivates a freer style will become a most useful member of the Parsee side. Machliwalla of whose inclusion I have twice expressed myself is a fine free dashing cricketer—a type of batsman who evidently believes in the old proverb, "Fortune favours the brave"! A regular quick-footed batsman of the most daring stamp, he will run half-way up the pitch to meet his first ball—and if he hits it, it travels with great force to the boundary, and if he misses it, which is not often the case, retires with a smile to the tents. Kharas has one or two capital strokes on the leg side, and is a useful change bowler.

There is one thing I must find fault with in the Parsees—and that is their fielding. When these Presidency matches were first instituted it was a pleasure to see them field—every man doing his very utmost, running at full speed and picking up the ball and throwing it in with great accuracy. Now, on the other hand, their fielding is slack. Catches are generally held it is true; but there is not the same dash as there used to be. There's no running in to meet the ball, very often balls are tried to be stopped by one hand instead of the fieldsman getting well in front of it, and worst of all mistakes, the ball is not run after with the same dash and keenness, except by about two or thee members of the XI. The returns by most of the members are weak, which shows only too clearly that several of the members of the XI never take the trouble to practise anything but batting and bowling. Fielding, like everything else, if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. You cannot field well without giving up a certain amount of time and trouble to it. To most cricketers, fielding is the least enjoyable part of the game, and will always remain so. But you can easily imagine that to a man like Jardine, fielding is a great pleasure. I do not mean for a moment to say that any amount of practice would or could make the ordinary man as good as he, for he has a natural talent for it. But at the same time everyone can improve, and as he improves will find he takes a keener pleasure in this department of the game. There is another thing I cannot quite understand about Parsee cricket, and that is that one always sees almost the same team year after year representing their community. Are there not any young players worth a trial? Are there not any students at the colleges good enough to supplant some of these cricketers who play year after year and seldom succeed? What are all the youthful generation of Parsee cricketers doing? I think I can tell them. Evening after evening I see them batting on the maidan, practising in the most desultory fashion, some of them batting without pads and gloves, playing a wild hitting game without taking the trouble to play with a straight bat, or to make any attempt to keep the ball down. This is an absolute waste of time. If you are keen to play the game, that is to say, if you think the game worth playing at all, why not take trouble to play it properly? One should practise at the nets as seriously as though one were playing in a match. That is the secret of learning to bat, and the secret of making runs in matches. It is slow work and may be a trifle tedious at times, and one cannot help going in and having a merry slog. That is all right once in a way, and does little harm, but to do this as a matter of course every day at the nets, and then to try and play seriously and well in a match is an impossibility. I often long to go and deliver a lecture of this kind when I see Parsee lads, who, active and full of energy, ought to make first-class cricketers, waste their time and spoil their cricket by playing in the most desultory fashion. But I fear they would not treat me with the respect I deserve. My assurances of having made many centuries and big scores in days gone by would only make them wink at each other when I had passed on my way, and I should only look back to see them playing the same careless useless game. However should any youngsters read this latter part of my letter, and think that they might take these words to heart, I shall feel my efforts have not been in vain.

I am afraid that I have rather wandered from the subject of the Presidency match, but I have very little more to add. If both sides are at the full strength I have not the slightest doubt that the Presidency will win. But only to-day I heard that Raikes, Douglas and Browne are not going to play—while Bond is uncertain, and also Jardine. If this is the case one can hardly call it a Presidency XI with five such men as these away. Year after year it happens thus. The Poona Committee meet with nothing but disappointment from the people they ask to play. In Bombay the Presidency is nearly always more strongly represented than it is in Poona, and hence I suppose the reason that the Parsees have only once defeated the Presidency in Bombay, while they have beaten them three matches on the Poona ground. This is the more curious as the Presidency possess undoubtedly the better batsmen, while there is no question that the Parsees have the better bowlers. This being the case one would expect heavy scoring on the Poona ground, and a greater proportion of wins, while the Bombay ground favouring the bowlers to such an extent ought to be in favour of the Parsee side. Against this, the sad fact is that the Parsees do not possess a really first-class batsman, and therefore cannot make runs on the Bombay wicket when it is at all difficult.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

REGRET EXPRESSED BEFORE A FULL BENCH.

THE Appellate Side of the High Court was, as usual, closed on Saturday; but on its opening yesterday, Mr. Justice Parsons, Acting Chief Justice, had arranged to meet all the other judges in the first division court in which the late Sir Charles Farran usually sat. The six judges—Messrs. Justices Parsons, Candy, Ranade, Strachey, B. Tyabji, and Fulton—took their seats on the bench of the court at 11 o'clock precisely, when the Bench and the Bar expressed the regret they all felt at the untimely and lamentable death of Sir Charles Farran. The court was crowded with members of the Bar, solicitors, and pleaders practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court. During the time the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons addressed the members of the Bar and the profession, all those present in court stood up, and remained standing until his lordship had finished his remarks.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, who was deeply affected, said:—Mr. Advocate-General, Government Pleader, and Gentlemen,—Before commencing work to-day it is meet that we, on the Appellate Side of this court, should pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the Chief Justice, who has so recently passed away from us. This tribute was most ably and feelingly paid on the Original Side last Saturday by my learned colleague, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, and the members of the Bar then present. I fully endorse what was there said. We, however, on this side of the court, have been more nearly connected with him and have seen more of him, at any rate of late years. This was the side on which he has sat almost continuously since he became Chief Justice. This was his most favourite court, and for this reason it is occupied by us to-day instead of our sitting on this occasion in the large centre court. It is, indeed, but little more than a week—it was last Wednesday week—that he sat in this very court, and no one who saw him then could have imagined that he was to be so soon released from his labours and allowed to enter the haven of his rest. His is the gain, ours the loss, and at present it seems an irreparable one. By his death Bombay has lost one of its most use

amiable disposition, and agreeable and charming manners. He was also admired and respected for his brilliant, extensive and accurate knowledge of the law and his fairness in forensic advocacy. There is no doubt that he was a sound and accomplished lawyer, and a thorough gentleman. These good qualities of both head and heart he carried to the Bench when he was raised to it in 1890, and his career as judge was equally distinguished and brilliant. While he discharged the duties of his office with ability and an anxious, earnest, and conscientious desire to do justice between man and man, he also endeared himself to the profession by his uniform courtesy and excellent disposition. One so gifted by nature and distinguished for his legal lore and large experience acquired in practice was justly held in esteem and respect by all those who knew him. Such a man was properly considered as well qualified to occupy the exalted position of Chief Justice of this Court. And it had been our earnest wish that he should succeed Sir Charles Sargent when he retired in 1895. My lord, Providence granted that wish, but, unfortunately, the boon thus conferred was destined to be of short duration. My lords, we can never forget that preposessing face of our Chief Justice which we had occasion to see every day. We can never forget his genial bearing which went a great way in securing the affection and respect of all who came in contact with him. And we all deplore, and deplore keenly, the loss we have sustained by the untimely death of such a man.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade then remained in court for the hearing of appeals before them, the other judges retiring and presiding in their respective courts.

RESOLUTION OF THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Sayani at the rooms of the Association, the following resolutions were recorded :—"That the Council of the Association places on record with deep regret its high sense of the great loss the Bench and the Bar, equally with the public at large, have sustained by the death of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, whose great legal attainments, devoted industry and judicial abilities had won the esteem and respect of all classes of the people." "That the Secretaries send a copy of the above Resolution with a suitable letter to the members of the deceased's family."

At Holy Trinity Church, Esplanade, the Rev. C. Glider preached on Sunday evening from the text "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." Heb. ix. 27. He urged upon his hearers the duty of being always prepared for the great change which awaits us all. He concluded as follows : "The call to be thus prepared for the event which will fix our eternal destiny is addressed to us at this time in no ordinary tones of solemnity. Death has been busy of late all around us, removing first one and then another of the leaders of public life from our very midst. It is only a few hours since the grave closed to-day over one who held all but the highest official rank in this Presidency, the Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Chas. Frederick Farran. To his many eminent qualities as a judge and a citizen, those who knew him best have borne their testimony. Speaking in this place, I may add, on the authority of a friend, that he was a devout communicant. It is permitted us to hope that, unexpected as was his removal, he was prepared for the great change. But the lesson for us, my brethren, who are still on our trial, is summed up in my text. Think, then, of the folly of being too late in our own preparation for eternity."

At the close of the service, Hymn 27 (A. and M.) was sung, the congregation joining most heartily :

"Where is death's sting ? Where, grave, thy victory ?
I triumph still, if Thou abide with me.

In our list of those present at the late Chief Justice's funeral we inadvertently omitted the following names :—Mr. D. B. Binning, Mr. W. J. Symmonds, barrister-at-law, and Mr. W. Lane, Deputy Registrar.

REGISTRATION AND QUACKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great deal has been spoken and written on the above subject, but the medical practitioners of Bombay have lost sight of the mote in their own eyes before they tried to find fault in others. It has been said, and truly so, that Dr. Bahadurjee, after his return from Europe, tried his utmost to raise the standard and the prestige of the medical profession in Bombay, and a great deal of the brilliant success that he achieved was due to this fact. The noblest study of mankind is man, and we may safely say that Dr. Bahadurjee was the noblest exponent of a noble profession. I also state with emphasis, there is no surer or better method of gaining the confidence and the respect of the public than by setting a higher value, not upon oneself or one's own abilities, but upon the the noble profession to which we have the honour to belong. I may therefore be allowed to point out some of the most glaring defects in the medical practice of Bombay. There is no "esprit de corps" or unity of interest, and not the smallest attempt made to raise the standard of practice. Private jealousies and a most keen competition have tended in a great measure to lower the profession in the eyes of the educated public. Some say in self-defence that they have to compete with quacks and charlatans, but that is no excuse for lowering ourselves to their method of practice. Let them style the mselves M. D.'s or anything else, or use the meanest methods of securing patients or gulling the ignorant. Talking of degrees reminds me of one or two of these charlatans, who have nicely framed and hung up in their drug shops the Municipal certificate (with its motto in red) making them plague authorities for searching houses. But this is by the way. To come to the point. It has often been a matter of surprise and regret to me to observe, the various low means employed by men with diplomas for establishing a practice. Some go in for advertising themselves or their patent medicines. Others sell medicines at very cheap rates, and at times for a short period even free of charge. They also attend people at their houses at reduced rates, or sometimes without charging them at all, not from any altruistic motives of charity, but for ogling the deluded public for their own ultimate gain. Others, fairly well established in practice, visit the house of a patient three or four times in a day, although they are only called and paid for one attendance, and thus they try to show that they take great interest in a case. Others, again, engage touts or dalals, to whom a certain percentage is paid, and these men are to talk in praise of the medico, whenever they get a chance, and at times they even drag unwilling persons to their patrons. Some practitioners, out of sheer jealousy, criticise and condemn the method of treatment when called to see a case after another medical man. They at times go so far as to ascribe all the serious symptoms which may happen to appear to the bad treatment (of which they are probably never aware), just to run down and lower their colleague in the eyes of the patient and his relatives. In such cases I may advise them that it is our duty to uphold the dignity and good name of our colleagues, and not run down, without any just and reasonable cause, a fellow-practitioner. There are some new practitioners who have gone so far as to visit the house of a sick man without being called (when they know another medical man has been there), and they have succeeded in convincing the people, on a promise to treat the case at what might be called "reduced market monsoon rates." I have heard of one practitioner of about 12 years' standing, who makes it a point to visit a patient a number of times if called once (without, of course, charging for his visits), and even when his treatment is not considered satisfactory, and another medical man has been called in, he continues to visit the patient, although the man is no more under his treatment. When asked for the reason of his conduct, he stated that he only came to watch the course and termination of the case, as he found it particularly interesting. But as every case, under similar circumstances, has been particularly interesting to him, I think the reason of his pretended interest and visits must be to gain the ultimate object of securing the patient again and the good-will of those around him. Yet another old practitioner, who has newly established a dispensary in a prominent place, stands at his window and calls to any passer-by, who has a bottle in his hand, probably going for some medicine. After a little talking he tries to convince him that he ought to give a trial to his own treatment and see whether he could not doctor him in a better and more satisfactory style than anyone else. There are various other practices resorted to, too numerous to mention, which are used by the present-day practitioners of Bombay to degrade the profession. Quacks and charlatans should of course not be allowed to do as they please, and I am strongly of opinion that they should be stopped from deluding an ignorant public. Some species of medical registration for practice in medicine must be introduced by Government. This registration should also be extended to a few hakims and vaids, who, after showing a true knowledge of their drugs by undergoing an examination, should also be allowed to practice. It would be a pity to allow all knowledge of Indian drugs and remedies to die out, as some of them are at times wonderfully efficacious when all western remedies have failed. I know from experience that there are certain remedies, known to a very select few, which can be of considerable value in certain diseases which are laid down as incurable by Western medical science. But I am again digressing. If I have mentioned all these defects in the medical practice of Bombay, I do not say that there are not some brilliant exceptions. I shall conclude by repeating that there is no surer or better means of gaining the confidence and the respect of the public than by setting a high value upon the profession to which we have the honour to belong.—Yours, &c.,

D. M. D'SILVA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

CONDITION OF WORLEE.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak it was resolved to approve and adopt report of the Committee of the Corporation on the condition of Worlee.

BOMBAY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee on the letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas regarding the introduction of improved machinery in the Bombay Slaughter-houses for the slaughter of animals.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. Labhshanker be informed that the Corporation saw no grounds for changing the present method of slaughter, which was on the whole, as painless as it could be.

Dr. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that the letter from Mr. Labhshuukar be forwarded to a committee composed of the President, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Dhakji Kasinathji and Mr. Shroff for finding out if measures could be taken to keep animals waiting slaughter away from the actual spot where slaughter took place, and for reporting generally whether a better mode of slaughter could be adopted.

After some discussion, the amendment was carried by the casting vote of the President.

HOUSE FATALITIES.

The Corporation considered report of the Executive Engineer on the line of action to be adopted in the case of fallen houses and for the extrication of living persons or bodies overwhelmed in the debris.

Mr. Shroff moved that a committee composed of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider and report on the proposals made in the report of the Executive Engineer : the President, Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Burke, Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Mr. Eliapa Ballaram, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Shroff.

The proposition was carried.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

Dr. Katrak moved in accordance with a notice of motion the following proposition :—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the great disproportion between the number of births and the number of deaths as given in the Commissioner's memorandum, dated 18th May 1898, and that, with a view to secure a more reliable registration of births in the city, the Commissioner be requested to enforce section 446 (1) of the Municipal Act more regularly than hitherto. He stated that he had been at some pains to find out the number of births and deaths since 1873 and the disparity was glaring. The disparity, however, was not by itself an evidence of inefficient registration. Some of the non-registered children were known only when they were taken to the appointed stations for the purposes of being vaccinated. The present system of sending out a number of peons to find out the births had proved a failure. The section 446 (1); he might state, was more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and as an adjunct midwives might be made answerable for making the necessary report of births to the authorities. Dr. Katrak stated that it was no use having laws embellishing statute-books unless they were properly enforced.

Mr. Unwalla seconded the proposition and remarked that he did not know of any instance in which section 446 had been enforced and the person prosecuted for infringing it.

Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram observed that the enforcement of the section in question would entail great hardship on poor people, who did not understand the advantages of registering births.

Dr. Dinshaw Master suggested that midwives be encouraged to assist the registration department by offering them rewards for giving information regarding births.

Mr. Shroff thought that by compelling midwives to get licenses a better registration would be secured. He remarked that the one reason why the number of births was less than that of deaths was that native women were in the habit of going up-country for the purpose of giving births.

Mr. Roughton said that Dr. Katrak had based his arguments on mere assumptions, and not upon reliable data. His argument came to this, that because there was a certain number of people residing in the city, there should be a certain number of births also.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail took exception to Mr. Shroff's suggestion about licensed midwives, on the ground that poor people could not engage the services of midwives.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed observed that Dr. Katrak did not base his arguments on mere assumptions as remarked by Mr. Roughton. He could show from official statistics that the return of births as registered by the Health Department fell very short of that published by the Vaccination Department during the last two years.

Mr. Wacha considered Dr. Katrak's proposition unpractical. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation at his early convenience what practical suggestions he could make for the purpose of securing a more accurate registration of births.

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hormusji S. Chothia and Mr. K. N. Kabraji stated that the system which obtained at present was extremely unsatisfactory. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder and Mr. Dhakji Kashinath agreed with that opinion.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was carried.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved that the Corporation do vote a cordial address of welcome to the Right Hon'ble George N. Curzon, the Viceroy designate, on his first arrival in Bombay to assume the reins of the Government of India ; that a Committee of the following Councillors be appointed to draft the address :—the President; the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.; Mr. G. W. Roughton ; Mr. T. W. Cuffe ; Mr. F. H. Vincent, C.I.E. ; Mr. B. M. Sayani ; Mr. Jawajee Hormusjee ; Mr. D. E. Wacha ; Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola ; that, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the outlay for a silver casket to contain the address. He said that the forthcoming visit to Bombay was that of an illustrious statesman with a brilliant history and with a brilliant promise for the future, and, therefore, it was incumbent on the Corporation to accord to him a fitting reception.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

SULLAGE WATER.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Cursetji N. Wadia that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what means are adopted to remove sullage water from cess-pools attached to water-closets, privies, bath-rooms, kitchens, &c., in the different wards of the city.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

The following propositions, which stood in the name of Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master were carried : I. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to issue orders to the Health Department not to transfer the foul contents of the street dust-bins into other cars as is done in some instances at present, but to remove the cars bodily. If the present number of dust-bin cars is not sufficient for the purpose, the Municipal Commissioner may apply to the Corporation for necessary funds to provide more. II. That with a view to remove more expeditiously than at present the road detritus and mud that collect at the sides of roads and streets and in the open storm-water side-drains during the monsoon, and form an unsightly and even dangerous nuisance, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is not possible, and more advantageous, to transfer this duty, which the Road Department now carries out, to the Health Department. III. Will the Municipal Commissioner kindly inform the Corporation how many extra medical men are now engaged in the Health Department on plague duty, what are their respective duties, and what their emoluments ? What particular duties are assigned to the Divisional Health Officers, Deputy Health Officers, and the Inspectors respectively ? Are the inspectors subordinate to the Deputy Health Officers ?

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect . Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication between Perim and Assab interrupted. Messages will be exchanged by steamer about once a week.

Telegrams for Candia in Crete can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy none but Rowlands.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

FAREWELL TO THE DIWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, SEPT. 10.

THERE were many public and private entertainments given last week in honour of the retiring Diwan, Khan Bahadoor Meherjeebhoy Kuvarjee, C. I. E., the first of them being the "pan supari" meeting of the Rajaramian Club, held in the Rajaram College Hall on Tuesday last. The hall was densely crowded, and among those present were Mr. Candy, the Principal of the College, the new members of the Council, and several State officials and other respectable citizens of Kolhapur. After the arrival of the Diwan the object of the meeting was briefly explained by Mr. V. Gokhale, the Vice-President of the Club, who in a few chosen sentences expressed his regret at the approaching event of the sudden departure of the Diwan from Kolhapur. Mr. K. B. Gokhale, who served as tutor and secretary to the late Regent, and was assistant tutor to His Highness the Maharajah before he retired on pension, since which time Mr. Sabnis succeeded him in that place, was next to speak, and dwelt at length on the chief points of the work of progress that has been done during the period the Diwan held his high and important office. As Mr. Gokhale personally witnessed the event alluded to in his speech, he spoke feelingly, and appeared to be the fit person to say all that he said about the personal and public character of the retiring Diwan. He appeared to have been greatly moved as he said that "for the past fifteen or sixteen years I was intimately connected both in public and private life of this great man, whom we have all gathered to do honour, and I always found him to be a sincere friend and an able administrator. The good to result from an able administration depends chiefly on the karbhari, and the progress made in different lines during the past fifteen years is almost due to this personage who played, and most conspicuously too, the important part in all affairs of the administration of Kolhapur. He watched always with keen interest all points connected with the public good, and I was greatly moved when I heard even the ignorant masses whispering that his departure from among us was an irreparable loss to Kolhapur. I will conclude by expressing my sincere wishes that may God spare him to enjoy his well-earned rest just as I am enjoying now."

The Diwan then rose to make his reply amidst loud cheers, and spoke with a clear and distinct voice while profound silence prevailed. His speech may be briefly summarised as follows : Mr. Candy, President, Gentlemen and friends,—I am very thankful to you for the honour you have done me in calling me here and thus giving me an opportunity to say good-bye to you. I do not think that I deserve the praises showered on me in the highly eulogistic speech now made by my friend, Mr. Gokhale. If you think that I have done anything deserving of praise, let me say that I owe it all to the hearty co-operation of His Highness the Chattrapati Maharaj and of you all. Among the institutions that Kolhapur can now boast of, I think there is none so great and deserving praise as this Rajaram College. Now the Chattrapati Maharaj may be congratulated on not being required to look beyond Kolhapur for officers for his State, as it is now that there is local talent sufficient for all the practical purposes of this State ; now it is that Kolhapur can boast of having an influential local Bar ; and all this is due to this institution. Almost all the officers in this State, together with all professors in this college, with the exception of the Principal and the Vice-Principal, have received some of their higher education in this college. The higher education given here is up to the intermediate examination in arts. I think there are altogether nine colleges in the Bombay Presidency—three in the Northern Division, three at Bombay, two at Poona, and only one in the Southern Division, which is this college, and that, too, is not complete. I had a great desire to make this college a full college, and did what I could for it more than once ; but I am sorry to say that I could not succeed, especially on account of the financial difficulties. There has been a constant drain on the public treasury for the last ten years on account of Railway, Plague, and Famine. The chief thing we need here is a separate building suitable for the college, with accommodation for resident students and professors ; and about the teaching staff, I thought plan by utilising the professors and two fellows we would be able to accomplish this much desired object. On this supposition, in 1889, I formed a workable scheme, and estimated the costs of maintaining the professors and an amount of three lakhs of rupees for the erection of the building. This scheme I placed before the then Political Agent, the late Colonel Wodehouse, who was kind enough to call a committee of the Kardharis of different States in the Southern Mharatta country. This committee met at Miraj ; but I am sorry to say that one of the Karbharis, who himself was a graduate, was against making the higher education thus cheap, and the matter had to be dropped in consequence. However, let us hope that Kolahpur will soon have the chance of having a full college. Now about myself, I am very sorry to leave you ; but I do not think that you would be so selfish as to say that I should not enjoy some years of peace. I am now old enough and not in the full enjoyment of my health ; so I think that my retirement may not be said to be a day too soon. His Highness was gracious in giving me leave ; and now, after thanking you for the honour you have done me and wishing a long life to the Maharajah, I take your leave."

The ex-Diwan then resumed his seat amid continued cheering.

Mr. Candy then proposed three cheers to the retiring Diwan, and the proposal was responded to with loud and prolonged cries of hip, hip, hurrah ! The assembly then dispersed after the usual distribution of flowers, attar, and pan.

Similar public entertainments were given by pleaders and merchants in the hall of the Native Library, respectively on Wednesday and Friday, and also by the Shahu Cricket Club at their premises. The attendance on all these occasions was unusually large.

The ex-Diwan is leaving here for Tarapur on Monday next. Towards the close of last month he went on tour with the intention of staying away at Shirol for one month, but he was suddenly called back by a telegram, and on arrival at Kolhapur His Highness informed him of the decision he had arrived at, consequent to which the changes noted in my last have taken place. It seems that the ex-Diwan was much inconvenienced by being thus suddenly removed.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A CHARTER PARTY.

RALLI BROTHERS VS. CHUBILDAS LALUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE claim of the plaintiffs in this case was for Rs. 7,973-10-5, being the equivalent in rupees of £523-5-5 at 1-3 3-4, together with interest. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The suit, as stated in the plaint, was brought under the following circumstances. The plaintiffs paid the sum of Rs. 7,973-10-5 to the defendants on the 29th June 1898 under protest, in order to obtain from the defendants signed bills of lading in respect of 2,160 tons of cargo shipped by the plaintiffs per s. s. Paddington from Bombay to Liverpool. The defendants, who were agents in Bombay of the said vessel and also charterers thereof at an average rate of freight of £1-10 per ton for the voyage, refused to give the plaintiffs the bills of lading unless the plaintiffs would pay them the sum of £523-5-5, and the plaintiffs said that such refusal by the defendants was wrongful and unjustifiable; and that the defendants were liable to repay the amount with interest to the plaintiffs Previous to the said refusal, there had been a dispute between the plaintiffs and the captain of the vessel as to the rate of freight to be inserted in the bill of lading but the plaintiffs had before the said refusal agreed, without prejudice to their ultimate right against all or any of the persons concerned, to the rate of 30s. per ton, claimed by the captain, should be inserted in the bills of lading. Rs. 5,784-4-0, part of the first mentioned sum and equivalent of £379-11-10, part of the sum of £523-5-5, is the difference in freight between 18-3 per ton and £1-10 per ton on 646-11-10 tons, being part of 650 tons of wheat in bags, for which the defendants on the 23rd June 1898, or charterers of the vessel, gave the plaintiffs a shipping order at the former rate. It was a term of the shipping order that the bills of lading for the said goods should be at the rate of £1-10 per ton, and that the defendants should pay the difference ; and they did pay the same to the plaintiffs, and the bills of lading were signed and given to the plaintiffs with the rate of £1-10 per ton inserted therein. Rs. 2,189-6-5, the residue of the first-mentioned sum, is composed of Rs. 919-0-10, equivalent of £60-6-3, being the difference between 18-9 per ton and £1-10 per ton on 107-22-19 tons of cargo under a shipping order granted by the defendants as charterers of the vessel to Sandey and Co. at the rate of 18-9 on the 22nd June 1898, and of the Rs. 1,270-5-7, equivalent of £83-7-4, two days alleged demurrage of the vessel. The plaintiffs said that the defendants wrongfully availed themselves of their dual position as agents and charterers of the vessel to exact payment of the monies from the plaintiffs. As to the sum of Rs. 5,784-4-0 abovementioned, it was paid to the plaintiffs by the defendants in pursuance of the contract contained in the shipping order of the 23rd June 1898, and the defendants had no right to recover it from the plaintiffs. As to the sums subsequently mentioned, the defendants themselves, as charterers, were directly liable in respect thereof to the owners of the vessel, and the plaintiffs were not so liable. The defendants had no right to use their position as agents as a means of compelling the plaintiffs to satisfy the defendants' liability. It was of the utmost importance to the plaintiffs that hire should be no delay nor difficulty in the delivery of Liverpool of the 2,100 tons, and accordingly they had no option, but were obliged to pay the sum demanded by the defendants, in order to obtain bills of lading for the 2,100 tons.

The defence was that, under the charter party whereby the s. s. Paddington was chartered, the owners of the vessel had, when she sailed from Bombay, a lien on the 2,100 tons of cargo, for which no bills of lading had then been signed for £ 3,871.11-12 for freight and demurrage due to the owners. The defendants, as agents for the owners, were justified in refusing to grant to the plaintiffs bills of lading for the 2,100 tons, which had been made out at 30s. per ton, and represented £3,150-16-8 freights, recoverable on the 2,100 tons, except on payment in cash of the difference, viz. £520-17-3. The amount actually paid by the plaintiffs to the defendants, £523-5-5, exceeded the said sum by £2-3-2, which amount with interest from 29th June 1898, amounting to Rs. 39-2-0, the defendants brought into court, and were willing the plaintiffs should receive. The lien was properly exercised ; and neither the defendants nor the owners were liable to repay the amount or any part thereof. As the plaintiffs paid the money to the defendants, as agents for the owners the plaintiffs were not entitled to sue the defendants personally. As to the alleged agreement with the captain, the defendants said he had no authority to agree as alleged, and they had no notice that he had so agreed. The defendants' liability, as charterers, ceased on completion of the shipment of the cargo ; and at the time when the owners' lien was exercised, the defendants, as charterers, were not liable to the owners. The firm of Currumsey Dharsey and Co. chartered from the defendants half the cargo space in the vessel, and were liable to provide 3,833 tons of cargo ; and the plaintiffs had before that date engaged freight for 2,747 tons of cargo from Currumsey Dharsey, knowing them to be professional steam charterers. The plaintiffs shipped the 2,100 tons in pursuance of that engagement, knowing that Currumsey Dharsey had chartered cargo space on the vessel on certain terms as to freight. The claim of the owners for freight and demurrage arose entirely owing to the default of the plaintiffs or Currumsey Dharsey. The plaintiffs had no cause of action against any other than Currumsey Dharsey and Co. The latter had admitted their liability for the same, and the defendants said the plaint disclosed no cause of action against them.

The hearing of the claim in detail was proceeded with.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	4	23
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	3	0	
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	3	2	24
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	1	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Kumbharwada	1	2	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	6
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	21
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Sevdoid Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	4	1	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	2	1	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	5
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	0
HOSPITALS.				
	Jain		2	26
	Jain Parel		3	
	Arthur Road	1	3	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modikhana		2	
	25th Bo. Rifles		1	
	Maratha		5	
Total		26	32	117
Total death to date		31,305	27,259	
Total same date last year		2	4	145

MEETING OF THE TARDEO COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Tardeo Committee was held on Sunday in the General Office, District No. VI, Grant Road Hospital, Lieut. W. C. French, District Plague Officer (Tardeo, Nagpada, and Kamatipura), presiding. The following members of the Tardeo Committee were present, viz : Mr. C. E. Patel, Chairman, Committee No. II. ; Messrs. D. K. Desai of Bulsar, A. S. Moos, Jamsetji Cawasji Kharadi, Bhomji Shiwaji and other. The President read a weekly report before, the members, and told them not to be dishearted on account of the one or two plague cases occurring in their district. He said there was no necessity for him to praise them for the work they had done. It would suffice to read to them the report submitted by the Chairman of the Plague Committee (Sir James Campbell), in which he had brought to the notice of the Government the satisfactory manner in which the Tardeo Committee had performed their work. He hoped that members would continue to discharge their duties in the same manner. Mr. Moos asked that every member may be given a copy of the report above mentioned. The Committee dissolved after passing the usual vote of thanks to Lieut. French for the keen interest he takes in the welfare of the public.

DAMAUN.

During the last three days there has been no death from plague either at Lower Damaun or Varkoond, and to all appearances plague seems to have disappeared from Damaun as it did last year on the 3rd August 1897. People are now clamouring that communication between Lower and Upper Damaun, which has remained closed for nearly five months, should now be restored, and that the authorities should work in right earnest to get the British cordon removed.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THURSDAY'S RETURNS.

The returns of Thursday shewed two cases of suspected plague in Ward No. 5, both of which proved fatal. Both were Hindus, one residing in Cotton Street dying in his house before the police, who reported the case to the Health Officer, removed him to hospital. The other man was attacked in Burtola Street, and, with the assistance of Dr. Nariman and the Vigilance Committee of that Ward, was conveyed to the recently-opened Ward Hospital in Ratton Sircar's Garden Street, where he died soon after admission. This brings the total number of suspected cases to 227 and deaths to 188.—*Englishman* (Saturday).

THE Austrian ballooning sections are, during the manœuvres of this year, about to use a balloon of a type analogous to that which has been tried successfully in Germany. For a captive balloon the spherical form presents several disadvantages, and its tendency is downward when the wind rises owing to the tension of the cable. The German idea is to reproduce the effect of a kite. The body of the balloon is cylindrical, with obtuse ends, and at the after and lower end of the cylinder, which floats diagonally with the car suspended below, a smaller gas bag, known as the "Raupe," or caterpillar, embraces the termination, giving the apparatus a very peculiar aspect. But this is not all ; at some distance above and behind the balloon a small spherical gas bag floats, attached to it by cords, the purpose being, after the manner of the tail of a kite, to keep the balloon always in the same position in regard to the wind. The Drachen-ballon was invented in 1892 by Captain von Parseval, of the Bavarian infantry, in collaboration with Lieutenant von Siegsfeld and Herr Riedinger. Lieutenant Hinterstosier, chief of the Austrian ballooning section, appears to have modified the German model to some extent, but his apparatus nevertheless generally resembles it. He has lately been discussing the employment of captive balloons in the "Mittheilungen" (Artillerie und Genie.)

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscount Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

LI HUNG CHANG AND SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

A CORRESPONDENT, of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—

It appears possible that the personal relations between the British Minister in Pekin and Li Hung Chang may have certain important results on the diplomatic situation in the Far East, and it may therefore be desirable to state how the present position between them has arisen, as far as the facts are at present known in London. Those who see Li's name constantly associated with important diplomatic incidents would naturally come to the conclusion that he holds some important office connected with Chinese foreign affairs. The fact is he does not ; he is not even an ordinary member of the Board which corresponds to the Foreign Offices of Western countries. His official rehabilitation has not gone that length yet. The want of method, the irregularity and confusion which prevail everywhere in Chinese administration are increased a hundredfold in times of trouble and distress ; business gets done anyhow, by anybody, or is left undone. This is especially the case with foreign affairs to which none of the ancient rules of Chinese administration apply. The Tsung-li-Yamen, or Foreign Board, is itself an excrescence having no special members of its own, but borrowing them from other Boards to which they formally and legitimately belong. Business, whether in Pekin, or in foreign capitals, is done by the Chinese in a haphazard fashion. Special ambassadors despatched abroad for a particular and specific purpose to negotiate arrangements on their own account, without authority or credentials, and trust to their private influence to have them ratified in Pekin ; or, at the worst, they know they will not be ratified, and there the matter ends. Their view is that no harm is done ; they have made a bargain, their principals in Pekin are not bound, for they can take it or leave it, according as they regard it as advantageous or otherwise. It is a sort of

LIMITED LIABILITY DIPLOMACY ;

Pekin only becomes liable if and to the extent it accepts its agent's acts. So well has this become understood abroad during the past few years that European Governments do all their negotiating in Pekin, and transact no business of importance with the Chinese Legation in Foreign capitals. Li's negotiations with Russia during his coronation embassy, and his futile attempts at the same time and since his return at negotiating in other capitals, were all of this unauthorised kind : but the Russian Minister in Pekin insisted on the Chinese Government ratifying what Li had done, and hence some of the difficulties by which China is now encompassed. Similarly, Li is not now a Minister of the Tsung-li-Yamen, but he is still a power ; he has for years had a voice in foreign affairs, and, in particular, he has only quite recently been abroad in communication with foreign Governments, and he therefore knows more than any of the real Ministers. And so he is called in, or calls himself in from time to time, to the consultations at the Yamen ; where, by all accounts, his arrogance to the other Chinese Ministers, as well as to some of the foreign representatives, is amazing when one remembers what a load of recent loss and disgrace to his country rests on his shoulders. He is said to have first come athwart Sir Claude Macdonald in connection with

THE KOWLOON CESSION.

There were long and unaccountable delays over the matter, and in particular there was much debate and hesitation as to the extent of the cession. Sir Claude very properly, stood out for the peninsula between Mirs. Bay and Deepwater Bay. Li violently opposed the cession of the shore of the former, because some years ago, when he was bungling about coast defence, he had fixed on Mirs Bay as the site of one of three naval stations, the others being Port Arthur and Kiau-Chou. Whether the British Government would have allowed a Chinese arsenal to be erected so close to Hong Kong is another question. At one of the meetings at the Yamen over this matter, Li being present, Sir Claude spoke with some plainness with regard to the delays in settling the convention whereupon Li occasionally imitates Bismarck in the brusqueness of his speech, and who no doubt was anxious to show his colleagues how diplomacy should be conducted, proceeded to lecture Sir Claude on the duties and mode of address of a Minister. He concluded (with some emphatic gestures and table-thumping, it is said) by warning the British Minister that unless he altered his style the Chinese would have to protect themselves by demanding his recall or sending him his passports. Sir Claude, who was trained as a soldier, is understood to have a temper of his own, and this energetic reply is reported to have been heard with considerable pleasure by the other Chinese Ministers present. He not only rebuked Li for his insolence, but reproached him for having traitorously sold his country in order to mend his own falling fortunes. According to Chinese accounts, the altercation was a furious one while it lasted ; but very shortly afterwards the Kowloon Convention was signed, and Mirs Bay became British.

SOME STRIKING OFFICIAL CHANGES

which have recently taken place in Pekin have strengthened Li's position, and, indeed, were probably caused by his intrigues. When Prince Kung died he strongly recommended to the Emperor two men whose honesty and patriotism were beyond question. These were Weng Tung-Ho, the Emperor's private tutor and President of the Board of Revenue, who acted for the Prince during his illness, and Chang Chih-tung, the viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh. Both are described as Conservatives, but honest and anxious to learn what was right. Weng has long been regarded as the most powerful Minister in Pekin, chiefly because of his association with the Emperor ; Chang has a great reputation throughout China. The latter was called up to Pekin by the Emperor on Prince Kung's death, but when he had got as far as Shanghai on his way was desired to return to Hankow to settle the questions arising out of the mob attack on the consulates at Shashi. Thus he was got out of the way for the time being. Soon afterwards to the astonishment and consternation of the Chinese official world, Weng was suddenly dismissed from all his offices. Wang Wen-Shao, the viceroy at Tientsin, who succeeded Li, was ordered up from that post to Pekin to take Weng's place, and thus two of the most formidable opponents of Li were got rid of at once, and instead he has got to Pekin Wang, who is old and infirm. Weng's offences, as described by a decree, are that his actions have been unsatisfactory, and that during an interview with the Emperor he answered questions in a random manner, besides exhibiting some anger in the Imperial presence.

The interpretation universally put on these and other changes recently made in Pekin is that the death of Prince

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE United States army hospital-ship Relief is equipped with a complete x-ray outfit donated by the General Electric Company. This apparatus it is now stated, must be credited with a large part of the success in performing operations on those soldiers dangerously wounded. In almost all the cases of complicated wounds the x-ray apparatus has been used to locate the bullet or to determine the nature of bone fracture, usually with a high degree of success. Seventy-five radiographs have been taken by Dr. W. M. Gray, of the Relief, and will be forwarded to Surgeon-General Sternberg at Washington. One of the most interesting of these radiographs traces the course of a bullet which struck a private in the region of the right elbow. The picture shows that its course was up the right arm, across the chest, and down the left arm, finally stopping in the left forearm, the bone of which it broke. The surgeons of the Relief are enthusiastic in praise of the aid rendered by the x-ray outfit. We believe that after this experiment no nation will ever again go to war without equipping its army with one or more hospital-ships and providing them with a full complement of x-ray apparatus.

A few months ago, when the Admiralty established the warrant rank for engine-room artificers, it was thought the difficulty, which had been experienced in recruiting sufficient of these men to meet the requirements of the navy, had been overcome. This expectation however has not been realised. In April last it was decided to bring the total strength of engine-room artificers up to 2,950, which meant a total entry of 544 for this year. But only sixty-five have so far been entered, and as nearly one half of the financial year has expired there appears little chance of the Admiralty's wish being fulfilled. This is a serious matter, as there are barely sufficient artificers in the Service to meet the present requirements of the fleet. It is satisfactory to note however that no trouble is experienced in recruiting desirable men as stokers. It was decided to increase the numbers this year from 19,000 to 20,700, and to provide for a probable wastage of 1,451. This meant an actual entry of 2,417, and up to the present more than one-half of the required number has joined the several depots. This number might have been nearly doubled had the standard of measurement been slightly reduced.

It will be remembered that some time ago a competition was opened in France for the best design for a submarine boat, and that prizes were awarded. A boat named the Narval has just been put in hand at Cherbourg as a result of the competition, M. Laubeuf, a naval constructor, is the author of the plans, and the boat, which will displace 106 tons, will be 114ft. 10in. long, with 12ft. 6in. beam. The general form will be that of an ordinary torpedo-boat, and there will be a double hull, the intermediate space being used for water ballast, taken in through valves, and expelled by means of steam, thus assuring the plunging and rising of the boat. There will be four torpedo tubes on the system of M. Drezwiecki, a Russian engineer. Propulsion on the surface will be by means of steam, and the range, it is said, will be 252 miles at twelve knots and 624 miles at eight knots. When it is desired to descend, the funnel will be withdrawn and the aperture closed by a watertight cap. Propulsion will then be by the action of a dynamo and 168 accumulators, giving a submerged range of twenty-five miles at eight knots and seventy miles at five knots. Below water a reservoir of compressed air will supply the boat, and there will be a visual tube in the commander's turret, as in the Holland boat, for surveying the surface. In case of mishap to the water-ballast apparatus or to the horizontal and vertical rudders, a weight can be detached which will at once allow the boat to ascend by reason of its reserve of floatability. The company will number eleven men.

The naval review at Havre was a brilliant affair, and attracted a great deal of attention because the port was *en fete* for the purpose of raising money for the relatives of victims of the Bourgogne disaster. The vessels present were the Massena, Amiral Trehouart, Valmy, Jemmapes, Bouvines, Dupuy de Lome, Pothuau, Catinat, Surcouf, Epervier, Cassini, Lancier, and Aquilon, and the squadron was inspected by the President, who was accompanied by M. Lockroy. The Minister of Marine is not popular at Havre, owing to the fact that he has lately advocated the transfer of the Transatlantic liners to the port of Brest. One feature of the round of festivities was a *soiree de gala*, at which Yann Nibor, the seaman's poet, received a tremendous reception. He recited twice, and sang some of his songs, with forty blue-jackets of the Massena as a chorus. A large sum has been raised by public generosity, but the disaster has quickened the Minister of Marine to prepare a measure which is to be presented to the Parliament.

Every vessel carrying passengers will be visited periodically by Admiralty inspectors, with the view of seeing that the numbers carried are in due relation to the stability and hygienic conditions of the vessel, and new ships will be inspected before being launched. Iron and steel vessels will be inspected every three years, or more often in case of presumed unsafety, and all must be in accordance with certain rules regulating their conditions of stability, and the number of passengers or weight of cargo carried, and they must be provided with regulation boats and other articles for security, besides satisfying sanitary inspectors. Further, M. Lockroy desires to submit the officers and crews of passenger vessels to an Admiralty discipline, obliging them periodically to exercise at collision stations, so that in the event of disaster each man may know his duties, and the passengers are to be given such a measure of instruction as may be possible. The nature of these measures shows that the French Ministry of Marine exercises some of the duties that fall to the Board of Trade in this country.

Certain Central American Republics, which have not hitherto possessed any naval force worth the name, are betraying a tendency to expansion in that direction. At least, they have approached the Greek Government with the view of purchasing the three armoured cruisers, Hydra, Psara, and Spetsai, which constitute practically the only effective force in the Hellenic Navy. Of course the overture, like those recently made by Spain and the United States, was refused, and unless the ships could be acquired at a comparatively low figure, we should say it would be much better to have vessels fresh from the stocks. The cruisers made a poor show during the war with Turkey, but it is pointed out that the very fact of their existence kept the Turkish ships at home, and that in case of later complications they would still suffice to place the Ægean islands in Greek hands, unless the Powers should interfere.

August 15 is, perhaps, the most universal of holidays in France. The social gatherings not simply constituted an anti-Republican demonstration, but were transformed into a demonstration in favour of the Army. At a dinner of the Royalist youth held in the Salon des Familles in the Avenue de St. Mande, and at which numerous Royalist celebrities were present, M. Eugene Godefroy remarked: "Though the commissions of our officers are signed neither by Henri nor by Philippe, though, they hold their commissions from such men as Grevy, Carnot, Casimir, Perier, and Felix Faure, we place our confidence in them against all the *doctrinaires* of the Republics." At the Imperialist dinner held in the Salle Wagram, under the presidency of Colonel Villot, the delegate of Prince Napoleon, Baron Legoux went a good deal further. He made a long speech almost exclusively dedicated to the praise of the French Army. Amongst other things he said: "The Army and Napoleon!' how well those two words sound together. They harmonise like the sound of bugle and drum. The name of the one cannot be pronounced without evoking the memory of the other. As the name of Napoleon represents our immortal French revolution, of which he was the defender, so it also personifies the military glory of the country. The French people, in spite of all, love better to cry 'Vive Napoleon' than 'Vive M. Felix Faure.' It will never be possible to prevent France from loving the Napoleons, who represent the crowned democracy, the defence of the principles of 1789, and the respect of the Army. I say the respect of the Army, and is it not true that at the present moment it is right to express openly our love for it when it is attacked, insulted, and outraged by men who glory in being "sans patrie"?

In concluding his speech Baron Legoux drank to the French Army. "Flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood, the living wall which will defend France in the hour of supreme danger, and which is the guarantee of the concord, union, and riches of the country." M. Paul de Cassagnac, who was prevented from attending, sent a letter which was read by the president, Commandant Mauget, and in which the writer sent his toast. It was as follows: "I drink to the restitution to Frenchmen of their sovereign plebiscitary right to the protection of the Army, which is left a prey to the outrages of men "sans patrie." I drink to a manly and energetic action of those who pretend to the Throne of France and to the sentiment they must have of their duty even more than of their rights."

Owing to the secrecy which is being preserved regarding the Army manœuvres in Austria, the details of the plan to be followed are not yet obtainable. The manœuvres will take place near Busias at the beginning of September, and near Leutschau in the middle of that month. The Transylvanian corps is, it is understood, to make a general advance from Morosseal on the south-west and measure its strength with the Banat corps, concentrated on the Danube somewhere near Baziasz-Watschetz. For the manœuvres in the north it has been arranged that the Kaschau corps should try conclusions with the Galician corps. The military authorities are desirous of preserving the same secrecy during the manœuvres as would be the case in times of war.

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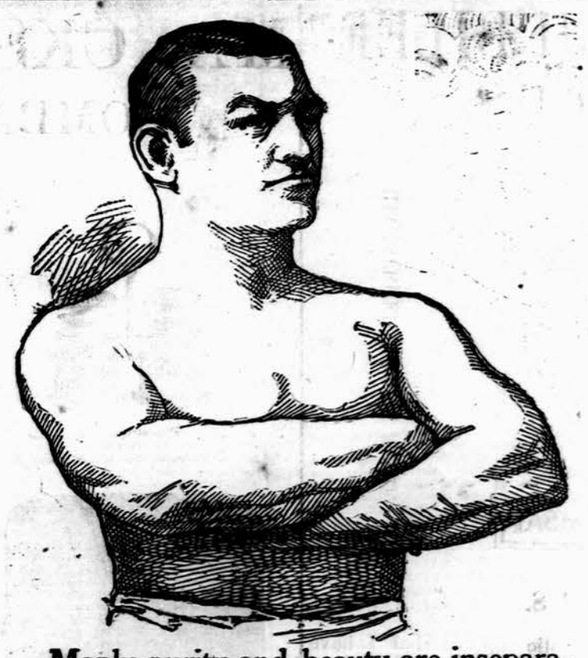

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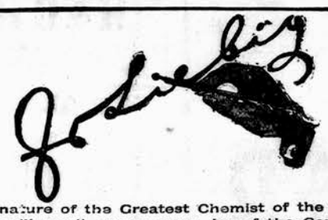

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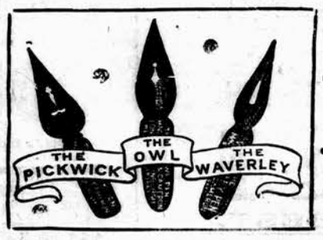

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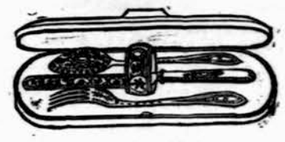

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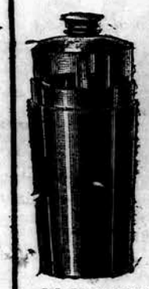

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